"A Publication TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56109.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
15th Nov.	ARABIA ...	6000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA ... ,,	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA ...	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12000	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st April.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
28th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 988		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umsinga....4,500.... 18th Nov. 1913.

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913.
Porto Said	5167	....	18th Nov.
Firenze	3879	Merlo	16th Dec. 1914.
A Steamer	6000	....	13th Jan.
....	6000	....	10th Feb.
....	6000	....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.
INCLUSIVE OF WINE BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket.	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs 690, 2nd Class Rs. 690. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kola.....1,205 Thurs. 13th Nov. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Linga.....2,165 Friday 14th Nov. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.
Lunga.....2,184 Mon. 17th Nov. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 13th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baukura," 3,159 tons, on Tuesday the 18th November, calling at, Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306	Thursday 13th Nov
*Pentakota	3418	,, 27th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Virawa," 3,360 tons, on or about 15th November, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th November, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverly	13th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 24 per annum in advance, post free

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont ..	19th Nov.
Nera	5685	Vallat ..	17th Dec. 1914
Sydney	4118	Leveque..	13th Jan.
Caledonien....	4140	Fabre....	11th Feb.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine).

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles	(single) Rs.	594	495	225
Do.	(return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London	(single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do.	(return)... ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT.
AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tililing
Liuyuang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

PAN DAN OR BETEL BOXES.

One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principle ingredients used with the betel, undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamons, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At state functions, marriage ceremonies, etc, not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis down to the plebian throng, real leaf gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and electro-plate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift. Ample space is provided for the engraving of any inscription.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kusla Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£8,000,000
SURPLUS	£1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd,
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

PRESENTATION XMAS BOXES FOR THE U. K.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS

MONGINI BROTHERS

are registering orders, provided the same reach them, accompanied with remittance, not later than the 28th November, for the following special presentation boxes delivered free of all charges at any address in the United Kingdom, enclosing senders card, if desired.

No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.
No. 2. RUPEES 15. Velvet and Satin Box, hand painted flora design on satin cover, filled with best chocolates.
No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk embroidery bands, filled with best chocolates.

SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE SEEN AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and NEW CLASSES will be formed on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1914.

The courses of instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering (2) Electrical Engineering (3) Textile Manufacture (4) Technical Chemistry and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal, on or before the 31st December 1913 stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants will be examined on the 6th and 7th January 1914 at the Institute and only those who stand highest on the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence each day at 10 A.M (S.T.), and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition.	A short essay.
(b) Drawing.	Copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic.	As at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra.	As at Matriculation.
(e) Natural Science.	Chemistry as at Matric.

Mechanical Engineering students who obtain the First Class Diploma or the Second Class Diploma with First Class in Practice are allowed to sit for the Second Class Bombay Boiler Act Examination without any further training.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—

1) Mechanical Engineering	30
(2) Electrical Engineering	30
3) Textile Manufacture	30
4) Technical Chemistry	20
5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky just mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the peg measure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,

ENGINEERING,

AND

DRAWING

INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,

ARTISTS'

MATERIALS, Etc.

No. 9 KANTA BUILDING,
K[illegible] ROAD, BOMBAY

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.. .....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATES for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....	Rs	8,00,000
30th April, „	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July, „	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December „	Rs.	1,00,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (CALCUTTA),
London. Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd

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THE EXCELSIOR.

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A thrilling story of circus life.

HOW BELLA WAS WON.
From "Our Mutual Friend."

ANOTHER BIG HIT.

MR. LESLIE ROSS.
A REFINED COMEDIAN,
Funny in every fibre.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Hoozria Street, Second Nagpada.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulabchand Vanaji, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Zulikhabai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed Baipari, deceased, and Hanifabai, daughter of the said Haji Moosa Haji, Mahomed Baipari, the Mortgagors, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd day of May, 1911, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Gulabchand Vanaji (the mortgagee) of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction the property described below on the premises, at 4-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement ninety (90) square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the east side of Hoozria Street, second Nagpada, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under Old No. 1275, New No. 8439, Old Survey No. 2401, and New Survey No. 3857, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 201 and Street Nos. 117, 119, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Hoozria Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Mariambai, deceased, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Ismail-bin-Shaik Moosa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 Four cylinder 5 seated Hunter motor cars, in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 5 p. m (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, at the premises, under the instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bhaidas Vallabhdas, Chunnibhai Bhaidas, Bachu Bhaidas and Kalabhaidas, the last named three being minors, Nagindas Vallabhdas, Gangadas Vallabhdas and Vasantlal Gangadas, the last named also a minor, the mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of July, 1912, made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of Girgaum Road and Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-Districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 310 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 18, New No. 94, Old Survey No. 429, and New Survey No. 7625, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Keshavrao Jamnadas on or towards the west by the said Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Jehangir Manekji Contractor, and on or towards the south by the property of Ramchandra Keshowji, and which said premises are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under D Ward No. 265 (1), and Street Nos. 545 to 553. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Maruthai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 11th November, 1913.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

THE LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15 Sharp.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Highly Romantic Musical Comedy
"PRINCESS CAPRICE"
From the [illegible], London.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

FRIDAY night
The Ever Popular Musical Comedy
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

SATURDAY night.
Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece
"THE GEISHA."

MONDAY, 17th November.
Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian, Mr. ALFRED FRITH,
By Special Request
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES"

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P. M.
Performance Commences at 9-15 sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BANDMANN LONDONERS IN THE LATEST LONDON
RAGTIME REVUES.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—Arrangements have been made for tramway cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE MAUD ALLAN
CHERNIAVSKY COMPANY
Under the Direction of
W. ANGUS MacLEOD.

MONDAY, NOV. 24TH.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.

BOX PLANS NOW OPEN

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
THE RENOWNED
Pianist, Violinist and Cellist.

COMPLETE CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME
NIGHTLY.

PRICES:—Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle Rs. 6.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
MANAGER:—HOWARD EDIE.

IN AID OF THE NEW BUILDING FUND.
Under the patronage of
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

A GRAND OPEN AIR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

TO BE HELD ON
23rd NOVEMBER 1913, at 9 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE
NEW ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME.
ON THE PREMISES OF
THE FOUNDLING HOME, MAZAGON.

Latest Songs, Mandoline Quartette, Song Duets, Dialogues, &c., &c., to be followed by the most comic Babocities termed
"VENKATRAO."

VICTORIA BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Fees of admission:—Reserved, Rs. 3; First Class, Rs 2; Second, Re. 1; Children under 10 years, half rates.

Tickets may be had at the Home, Messrs. ROSE & Co., SOUNDY & Co., Messrs. B. X. and L. M. FURTADOS, and EXAMINER PRESS, Bombay.

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Soda and Lemon ...one anna.
Ginger and Raspberry...two annas.
Cakes ... ...one & two annas.
Ice-cream ... ...two annas.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Lee Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Vial of Therapion, cases to take safe, lasting cure. Ask Medical work "THERAPION" (Free) on Every Genuine Package.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A STRONG AND GRIPPING DRAMA

THE EAGLE'S CLAW.

A splendid sensational Drama full of startling incident, dealing with the methods of an up-to-date expert criminal and his detection.

SEE THE AEROPLANE VS. MOTOR RACE!

The most exciting scene ever screened.

BUFFALO-RACING IN JAVA. Coloured views.

BUNNY CHASED BY BLOODHOUNDS. Ripping comic.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin ..	19	0
Do. do. 5 „	„ ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 „	„ ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 „	„ ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Re. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs 1-8 each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each,

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 5.

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Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

ELECTRICAL PRINTING—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ¾ inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

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LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

LUXURIANT HAIR—Grey hair restored to its natural colour. Baldness prevented and positively cured by using "LUXUR HAIR TONIC." No dangerous ingredients. Trial package to readers of this publication, 12 as., post free. Address to

Box 626, ADVT. DEPT., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper

WANTED.

WANTED A SKILLED TYPIST and SHORTHAND-WRITER. Good remuneration to a competent man. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 757, Office of this Paper.

WANTED a pensioned qualified REVENUE SURVEYOR to serve as Head of the Survey Establishment in the Savantvadi State. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to—

N. HARRISON, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

WANTED, an experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK, on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem, including local allowance.

Preference will be given to a man who has had experience as Accounts Clerk in the Public Works Department. Applicants should submit applications in their own hand writing and attach testimonials.

Application will also be received for a THIRD CLERK, who must be experienced in Shorthand and Typewriting.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
BOMBAY.

WANTED—A COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR IN MARATHI, on the Staff of the Police Training School, Nasik, on Rs. 100 per mensem, as a Sub-Inspector to advance to Rs. 150 per mensem, in the month of May, 1914, as an Inspector with the usual further prospects. None but fully qualified applicants of good physique, with an aptitude for teaching, with good testimonials as to character and certificates testifying to their success as teachers, need apply. Applications (together with original testimonials) should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach this office not later than the 25th November, 1913.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED—A NIGHT MACHINE PRINTER, one who is thoroughly conversant with printing a newspaper preferred, apply with testimonials at once to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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ROOMS with BOARD, with a homely English couple, in modern flat. Meals supplied at Rs. 60 per month, (Breakfast, Tiffen and Dinner). For further particulars apply to

DEUN BUILDING,
(Top Floor),
Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

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Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co's steamer Austria 4870 tons Captain M. D. Cesulich arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Inverness, 2007 tons Captain J. E. Venus arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Roma, 2367 tons Captain R. L. Greenbury will sail to-day for Port Said for orders with a general cargo.

The steamer Elgin, 2442 tons Captain J. G. Potts will sail to day for Calcutta with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels 3385 tons Captain Heckel arrived in harbour yesterday from Ratterdam with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Rotenfels, 3590 tons Captain F. Goose arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & B. I. M. VESSELS

H M S Pelorus.....Candy Hill .....R Navy
B I M S Duffe in Comde R J Headlam R I M
Plassey.....4615 Andrews ...Southampton
Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 11
Agnes ... 232 Dukes ... ... A Yule and Co
Baron Ardrossan...2776 Reid ... W & A G & Co
Bardu.....1899 Mair ... M M and Co
Pankura.....1905 Whitehead...M M and Co
Dulwich ... 2115 Redding ... T M & C.
Elgin... ... 2242 Potts ... ... K N and Co
Glenaspean.....342 Barss ... W & A G & Co
Hoseinee ...944 Fanning T Morrison & Co
Hohenfels ...3448 Lawrie ..W and A G and Co
Inverdee ...2504 Jackman ...T M and C.
Khosrau...2410 Hannah...Jeddah T M and C
Kutara.....60 Minett ... M M and Co
Kirkella .....3049 Gibson ... J F & C
Kamlar .....1865 Smith Jeddah...W M & M
Lochwhare...98 The ... ...
Naverino ...3300 Semple ..W and A G and Co
Rahmani ...1872 Lewis ... T M and Co
Ruth ... ...2232 Watson ... F F & C
Southborough 2367 Ellman ... ...
Salt a Von Kodie 1112 Battens ... ...
W and A G and Co
Sofia .....2097 Bryn ...The Bombay Co
Strathovan...7831 Davies...W and A G and Co
Uganda.....3408 Archdeacon.... M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 11.
PRINCES DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Data Agents.
A Chantala.....3103 Phillips ..M M and Co
B Vivana .....2176 Maude .....M M and Co
Calk City of Calcutta...1891 Elliott Calcutta
...13-11 ..K N and Co
F Sactor...1286 Weeks ..Busecrabs ..H S Shu
H Furness ... ...2127 Williams ...M M and C
K Rangoon Maru ..3316 Date ... ..Kobe .. 3-11
N Y K isha
M Sabiny .....2902 Godfree...Grahamand Co
N Strathdarry ...840 Grant ..W & A G and Co
P InKenturm3154 Carstens...W and AG and Co
RKE Austria ...4870 Cosulich ...Trieste...13-11
A L S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macfarlane .3104 Swanston.....
Malabar Coast...15-11...J F and Co
2 Elysia .....3078 Coverley ..Liverpool ...
W and A G & Co
3 Porto Said ...2385 Mobbs ... .I M S Co
4 Duffield ...2442 Reddeck W & A G & Co
5 Gryfevale ....845 Scott Mbro 12-11
T M C
6 City of Bombay...3371 Gray ...Dunkirk
15-11 K N and Co
7 Rhona...3638 Greenbury...Port Said..12-11
8 Cleopatra.....2129 Haber ... ...A L S N Co
9 Kawachi Maru...3821 Christiansen ...
N Y Kaisha
10 & 11 Arabia .4798 Palmer ...London .....
15-11 ..P and O C
12 & 13 Delta...1780 Mair .....Shanghai ..
P and O Co
14 Kola ..... 510 Minnett .....M M and C
15 Uma... .....3426 Oliver ... . Calcutta 12
A Yule and Co
16 Dunrobin .....2419 Carr ... ...J M and Co
H W P D
Kavieli .....551 Mahomed .....Bo S N Co
M W P D
Sattranji... .. 547 Hosein... ... .B S N Co

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Rotenfels	Goose ...	N York Oct 15
	Inverness ...	Venus ...	Calcutta Oct 30
	Austria	Cosulich ..	Kobe Sept 29
	Neidenfels ..	Heckel ..	Rotterdam Oct 14

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Roma Greenbury for Port said,
" Elgin Potts for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Delta for Shanghai etc.
" Hellowshire for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chantala, left Gibraltar on the morning of November 10.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Malojarrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of November 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Masilia, outward bound passed Suez on the morning of November 9 and is due here on the morning of November 20.

The Austrian Lloyd Chartered steamer Ambra left Trieste on the 8th instant and is due here on or about the 23 instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	12	m 9	53	26	3
		10	48 a	27	8
Thurs ...	13	m 10	24	26	6
		11	20 a	28	9
Fri	14	m 10	57	26	5
		11	54 a	28	7
Sat	15	m 11	32	21	5
Sun	15	m 0	30	28	9
		0	9 a	26	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed.....	12	m 4	2	10	6
		4	6 a	6	3
Thurs ...	13	m 4	39	19	4
		4	25 a	18	9
Fri	14	m 5	18	19	3
		5	5 a	15	5
Sat	15	m 5	50	19	4
		5	36 a	18	3
Sun	16	m 6	23	19	8
		6	8 a	15	4

DAILY EXPORTS NOV. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—55 bales cotton, Soloman Bros; 1 bale wool, E Mohomed; 60 bales wool, M Devji; 4 bales wool, J Karra; 9 bales wool, Bombay Co; 3 bales cowhides, E Mohomed; 6 bales oily woollen cloth, K Devchand and Co; 1 case white wool serge, Bell, Rues and Co; 2 cases, 1 bundle woollen carpets, King King and Co; 3,520 cwts linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co; 99 bales wool, D Nagji; 5 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros; 30 bales wool, V Ommersee; 8 bales wool, R Peerchand; 15 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of Calcutta s—120 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and Sons; 2,375 cwts ground nut oil cake, R J Daver.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—241 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—7 pots rosa oil, M. A Patheria; 1 pot essence d'andro pogom, Baner and Krause; 1 pot rosa oil, R J Gladwin and Co

City of Calcutta s—85 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 128 cwts gum Arabic, J Nurbhoram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Calcutta s—165 bales cotton, E Spiner and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaicheck and Co; 25 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—16 bales hemp, D Ludha; 8 cases haberdeshery, King King and Co; 56 casks, 1 case chutney, D D Framji and Co; 29 bales cowhides, 15 bales sheep skins, R M Kooka; 20 bales cowhides, V Eswail and Co; 150 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy; 235 cwts dry ginger E Sultanally and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, Volkart Bros; 5 cwts cuttle fish, H Visram; 44 cwts sandalwood billets, 7 cwts sandalwood pieces, 12 cwt(sandalwood chips S Nowroji and Co; 29 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 86 cwts cotton seed, 1,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts cotton seed oil cakes, Indian Cotton Oil Co; 2 bundles woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency 20 cwts mother of pearl shells, Bombay Co; 1 bale woollen carpets; G P Saviades and Co; 6 bales goatskins R M, Kookar; 119 bales cowhides, E D Sassoon and Co.

Arabia s—40 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 25 bales cow hides. 123 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A. Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Imkenturm s—631 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 155 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 400 cwts gum arabic, 210 cwts tumeric, 56 cwts cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 687 bales cotton fly, W. Wolf and Sons; 700 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, M. H. Dehdashti; 1 case animal guts, P. A. Kulkarni; 1 bale woollen carpets, E. G. Fulep.

Hohenfels s—915 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts bon meal, E. C. Nanji; 23 cwts gandhy medicine, 204 cwts apricot seed, 1,050 cwts cashewnuts, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Port Said s—458 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 40 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafebhoy; 250 cwts cashewnuts, R. Jivandas and Co; 880 cwts gingilly seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Port Said s—200 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, 63 bales savre cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 50 bales cotton, N. F. and C Corporation.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3 cases animal guts, A. J. Meyer; 100 cwts gum olibanum. M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru s—874 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 142 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOV. 11

Steamer Kasara from Busrah; Agents—B I S N Co: 312 bags beans, 49 crates pomegrants; 23 cases dates. 26 bags dry dates, 3,514 bags wet dates, 9 bundles specie.

Steamer Bankoora from Busrah; Agents—B I S N Co: 1 case cigarettes, 36 jottas, 3 cases assafo. 9 bundles, 10 bags skins: 120 bundles goats, skins, 2 bundles sheep skins, 835 bags gum, 8 bags old brass, 4 bags old copper: 21 bundles 95 jottas 2 carbons 16 pockets perfumery, 3 bundles sharfins, 120 bundles dry fish, 29 bags figs, 71 bags 3 cases pesta, 387 bags raisins, 146 bags 24 cases almonds, 92 bags 13 bundles almonds kernels, 349 boxes 9 cases dates, 2 244 bags dry dates, 1,731 baskets 282 bags wet dates, 446 bags linseed, 25 bags cumminseed, 20 cases mother of pearlshell 114 undles shell raw, 25 tins pearls, 8 bundles specie.

Steamer Delta from Shanghai, Agents—P and O S N Co: 41 coils roper, 110 cases refined camphor, 50 cases cassia, 12 cases peppermint crystals; 1 box medicine, 6 cases cigars, 37 bags copra, 12 cases glass beads,, 133 cases 13 boxes glass bangles, 50 bales hemp, 2,000 bags rice, 3 cases paper, 16 bags gum 300 tubes brass, 753 bags ags, sago, 1 case aniseed oil, 390 barrel lubricating oil, 8 cases cassia oil, 787 cases provisions, 60 bundles star aniseed, 234 bags betelnuts, 48 bags nutmegs, 1 bag mace, 30 bags pepper, 400 bags 1 box sugar candy, 413 cases 28 chests 737 packages 432 half chest tea, 1,933 chests 865 packages green tea, 86 cases 127 bales silk raw, 39 cases silk yarn, 277 cases 2 boxes silk goods, 55 cases cotton goods, 4 cases cotton and silk goods, 1 case silk and linen goods, 16 boxes silver coins, 19 boxes sovereigns, 3 boxes bar gold.

Steamer Uganda from Rangoon; Agents—M M and Co: 2,875 cases candles, 100 bundles canes, 3 cases cigars, 674 bundles 154 jottas coin yarn, 24 jottas 41 coils coir rope, 10 pieces ivory, 57 bags cocoanut, 108 robbins, 260 bags 9 jottas 40 bundles copra, 794 bags millet, 100 bags white bean, 23,783 bags rice, 144 casks cocoanut oil, 18 bundles sharkfins, 14 bundles fish maws, 1,113 bags cotton seed, 887 bags groundnut seed, 36 bags ginger, 152 bags pepper, 236 jottas jaggery, 42 cases tea, 500 cases wax, 3 cases cotton goods, 33,093 pieces 11,422 bundles teak scantling, 1,645 pieces teak squares, 2,724 pieces planks.

Steamer Neidenfels, from Rotterdam Agents—T Morrison and Co: 6,062 tons coal, 258 tons coke.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim:—He who yields to the evil impulses of his soul is a suicide.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express traine at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do do for Calcutta.		*
do do for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. George W. Salter, commencing at 9 p. m. to-day:—

Festal March...Crosella ... ... Mendelssohn
Overture ...Le Roi D'Yectot ...Adam
Valse Lente ...Sermout D'Amour..Lucas
Extracts from Meyerbee s Operas..Godfrey
Duett (Clarionet and Flute) ..Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark ... ...Bishop
Ballet Music from William Tell ..Rossini
Scene Espagnole ... ... Elgar
Hungarian Dance ... ... No. I ... ... Brahms
March ... ... Talavera ... ...Hume

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day:—

March... ...The Territorial ...Blankenburg
Overture ...La Dame Blanche ...Adam
Valse ... ...Verschmahte Liebe...Lincke
Selection ...The Chocolate Soldier... ... ...Straus
Song (Cornet Solo) ... The Rose ... ...S. Nevin
Grand Potpourri (on). elodious Memories Finck
Descriptive Piece ...A Hunting Scene ...Bucalossi

ALLEGED THEFT.—A shop-keeper named Nandram Sitaram, at Bhuleshwar, reports the theft of Rs. 540 in sovereigns.

SOUTH INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.—The Superintendent of the Madras Telegraph Office notifies that all the South Indian lines are working well now.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening, presided over by Mr. J. P Orr Chairman of the Board. After disposing of work of a formal nature, the meeting was adjourned till Friday.

A COLLISION.—Motor-car No. 931 belonging to Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice while leaving the Orient Club on Monday evening, collided with a carriage belonging to Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram, which was passing by the gate at the time. The shafts of the carriage were damaged.

DASHED INTO TRAM-CAR.—When tram car No. 59 was passing along Hornby Road on Monday afternoon, a Mahomedan boy named Ismail Alli (12) ran along the side of it and knocked down by another tram-car. His right foot was injured, and he was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he received treatment.

COLLAPSE OF AN OUT-HOUSE.—A structure built of wood and attached to one of the blocks of the servants quarters in Government House Malabar Hill, collapsed suddenly on Monday. Some of the debris fell on a boy Luxmon Sharpat (4), and he received slight injuries which were treated by captain Lagond of the Governor's staff.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Monday afternoon, while Dr. B. Vatcha's carriage was being driven along Walkeshwar road a boy named Bhoidur S sudden ly rushed out on the road from a compound and was knocked down and run over A wheel of the carriage passing over his body. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained no serious injuries.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Madagaskar Ports, Reunion, Mauritius, Limu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per extra s s. "Purnea," will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-0 p. m. on Thursday, the 13 Nov.—Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE MISHAP TO A PILGRIM STEAMER.

The captain of the pilgrim steamer "Alfold" which ran ashore, a few days ago, has telegraphed to Bombay that the steamer has been re-floated with the aid of H.M S "Woodcock," but the extent of the damage sustained by her has not been ascertained.

The Haj, which was to take place on Sunday last was performed a day earlier because the new moon was seen a day earlier.

On the 6th instant, the stranded vessel was at Cameron and the same day a telegram was despatched to Jeddah requisitioning a vessel for the 930 pilgrims on board. The steamer "Koweit" left for Cameron immediately but as the trip would occupy two days, the pilgrims could not have reached Jeddah on the 8th instant.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHORT CAUSES.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the following short causes.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatau sued Krishnarao Ambalal Desai and others for the recovery of Rs. 7,500 on a promissory note.

Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff while the first defendant appeared in person.

The defendant admitted the claim and the court passed a decree.

DEALINGS IN GUNNY-BAGS.

Amerchand Madhawji, a firm, sued Thacker Purshotam Lalji, a firm, for the recovery of Rs. 3,825 as damages.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendants were absent.

Soondardas Dharamsy, manager of the plaintiffs' firm in his evidence stated that the plaintiffs are general merchants, and they had dealings in gunibags. They contracted to buy 600 bales of gunibags from the defendants during October 1912 to March 1913. The defendants gave delivery of 400 bales. Since then the plaintiffs demanded the remaining 200, but they failed to supply. The contract rate was Rs. 29-12 per 100 bags. During the months of February and March the price went up to Rs. 36-4 and the plaintiffs had to buy the remaining 200 bales. The defendants' firm was now closed. The amount claimed was damages.

His lordship therefore passed a decree for the above sum with interests and costs.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

K. Harkishanlal, a firm, filed a suit against Parshram Narayen for the recovery of Rs. 2690 for breach of contract.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, who appeared for the plaintiffs stated that the plaintiffs are bankers and commission agents in Bombay. The defendants who are merchants, asked them to sell and purchase American Cotton at Liverpool in 1911 to 1912. The plaintiffs did so but the contract was afterwards cancelled. The sum claimed was for damages.

The court accordingly passed a decree.

There was also another suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants in which a sum of Rs 2,453 was claimed.

His lordship, after hearing counsel, passed a decree against the defendant.

A BANK SUED.

Peter Julius Carvalho sued the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld., for the recovery of Rs. 1,243 which were deposited by the plaintiff's deceased brother in the bank.

Mr Jafferbhoy appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff in his evidence deposed that his deceased brother had accounts with various banks among them being the defendant bank. The plaintiffs as the administrator of the deceased's estates claimed that amount.

The Court therefore passed a decree for the claimed sum with interest at 2 per cent.

POLICE COURT.

ASSAULT ON A SOLICITOR.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, already reported, in which Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, charged Mr. G. N. Minstrell, an assistant in the boot and shoe department of Messrs. Badham File and Co., with assault and insult.

Mr. D. B Binning, barrister, with Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, were for the prosecution, while Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended.

At the outset, Mr. Payne put in a declaration made by the accused, in which he expressed his sorrow for the offence, which, he admitted, was without justification. He said that the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of assault.

Mr. Kapadia said to his worship that his client left the question of punishment in his (the Magistrate's) hand.

In answer to the court, the accused admitted that he assaulted the complainant.

Mr. Payne then stated that on the night of this unfortunate occurrence, the accused was standing near his shop with his wife, and they were both in a bad state of health. It was raining at the time, and they therefore waiting for a gharry which they had ordered. Some body made off with the gharry, which was brought by the accused's hamal, and this roused his anger. When a second gharry came, he thought this might happen again. A discussion, thereupon, took place between him and Mr. Gulabchand who was in the second gharry. Mr. Payne drew the court's attention to the fact that the blow was not a serious one. It was also in favour of the accused that next morning he wrote a letter to the complainant in which he regretted the previous night's occurrence. If the case went on, he was going to express his regret in his statement to the court. Counsel, continuing said that the complainant would admit that he was sitting in the gharry with the hood up so that the accused could not see who was inside it. If the accused had known who the gentleman was he would not have done what he did.

Mr. Kapadia then said that the accused had no reason to think that as some one had made off with a gharry brought for him that a similar thing would happen a second time. The gharry was brought by the complainant's servant and when it had gone a few yards the accused went up to the gharry and asked the complainant to get down. The accused then insulted and assaulted the complainant. After the occurrence he went to his shop and refused to give his name when he was asked to do so. Counsel, therefore, asked the magistrate that the accused should be properly dealt with, and that the punishment should be commensurate with the accused's pay, and the gravity of the offence.

The magistrate fined him Rs. 50.

THEATRE OVERCROWDED.

A Goanese named L. C. D'Bragenza was yesterday charged by Inspector Chapman before Mr. Frank Oliveira, at the Esplanade Police Court, for permitting the Gaiety Theatre to be overcrowded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused is the manager of Goanese Amateur Theatrical Company. On the night of September 18 last, the Amateur Company was performing a drama, when the accused permitted the theatre to be overcrowded by an audience of about 200 persons in excess.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Captain H. W. Pierpoint, Civil Surgeon, Khyber Rifles, Agency and Medical Officer, Khyber Rifles, will join the Perso-Turkish Delimitation Commission at Mohammerah next month as medical officer attached to the Commission.

The recent few showers of rain in the Dooars have been beneficial to the tea-bushes and the gardens hope to have a good wind up to the season.

There is work yet to be done in Aborland. Recently some 700 coolies were registered in Darjeeling for service as carriers in the work of exploration in that country this cold season.

The distribution of rewards for captures of arms-running dhows, arms, and ammunition in the Persian Gulf by H. M. ships Fox, Philomel, Perseus and Lapwing, has begun in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Admiralty.

Young Bengal has taken to western games whole-heartedly, says the "Englishman." Even little urchins may be seen any day of the week playing football or cricket on the maidan, public squares or streets with the most primitive of appliances. It is amusing to watch them for they have some rudimentary ideas of the game they are playing and have picked up a few English words which they make a free use of. The exercise is good for them, and keeps them out of michief, and the sporting instinct instilled at an early age can but work for their future welfare.

Scarce a day passes with some serious accidents in the streets of this city being reported, says a Calcutta paper. The wonder is that more do not take place. The horses in private conveyances are at times not sufficiently broken in to pass motor-cars, without swerving or making a bolt of it. The various noises in the streets, or the swift passing of vehicles, be they tramway or motor-cars, are quite enough to upset the nerves of timid horses, and it would be well if owners saw to it that their animals were made thoroughly accustomed to the sights and sounds which they were likely to encounter when in harness.

Despite the despoilation of Calcutta by its being made a provincial capital building, says the "Englishman," operations are going on at such a pace that it is quite bewildering to the casual observer to note the changes in nearly every street in the town that are taking place. Old houses are being pulled down and stately mansions built on their sites. The transfer of the Imperial Capital to Delhi has not, as was at one time anticipated, in any way injured the growth of Calcutta. Rents of houses have not been reduced rather the other way about. For the rich there are numbers of houses or flats or suites available, but the poor are feeling the pinch very considerably. It is for this latter class that accommodation has now become absolutely necessary and in course of time capitalists may be found responsive to the call.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS FOR NATIVE STATES.

COLLECTION TO BE PUBLISHED.

Mr. Burrow, Director of Music in the Kashmir State, has been recently interesting himself in the matter of National Anthems for Native States and he has recently issued a notification under the patronage of the Maharaja of Kashmir, regarding the subject. The Notification states that, at the Delhi Durbar of 1902, it was noticeable that the Ruling Chiefs of India were received so far as musical honours were concerned with a general salute, but in 1912, the Government of India called for copies of the airs adopted by Native States for salutes on ceremonial occasions and these airs were played by British bands at the reception of their respective Chiefs during the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Those Chiefs who had not adopted the new ceremonial air or Anthem were received with a general salute. It having been ruled that Indian Chiefs should be received with their own National Anthem if possible, it occurred to Mr. Burrow to collect and publish the national airs of the several Ruling Chiefs of India. The proposal was submitted to the Government of India, who kindly permitted Mr. Burrow to address the States direct on the matter. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has consented to have his name associated with the scheme as patron, and has had his own national air composed. This was played at the reception of His Highness by the British guards of honour at Delhi. Mr. Burrow is now prepared to arrange for the early publication of Indian National Anthems and will be glad to enter into correspondence with those Indian States who desire to have their national air incorporated in the work. The work will be published, says the Simla correspondent of the "Englishman" in sets of books for full military bands in a form that will be found convenient for bands accompanying guards of honour, and it will thus be possible for every Indian Chief to be received with his own national air. Among the Native States which have agreed to the scheme are: Hyderabad, Tonk, Jaora, Baroda, Alwar, Rampur, Gwalior, Dhar, Azamgarh, Jammu, Kashmir, Dungarpur, Dharangadra, Bhopal, Idar, Jind, Indore, Khairpur, Junagarh, Bhawalpur, Orchha, Kapurthala, Karauli, Banares, Sailana, Murshidabad, Maler Kotla Siramau, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sirmoor, and Udaipur.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
3¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
*6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Any stubborn pain in the back is good cause to suspect your kidneys—

For they lie beneath the small of the back. A weak back, or sharp twinges of pain when you stoop, tell of weak, overworked, or inflamed kidneys.

The kidneys have enough to do when they are in health, to keep the blood pure and to filter out kidney poisons, but when they are weakened by overwork, chills, erratic diet, or any other cause, they quickly break down. Then, what was at first simple kidney weakness, may soon turn to gravel, stone, dropsy, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, or advanced kidney disease.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve inflamed and congested kidneys by causing a free flow from the bladder; this flushes out the irritating kidney poisons, and leaves the kidney system cleansed and active. Doan's pills are sure to do you good if you have any form of kidney and bladder weakness. They are perfectly safe to use; a Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

The Electrophone in use less Conspicuous than Eye-glasses.

THE DEAF CAN HEAR

If you are deaf or hard of hearing, do not fail to send your name and address to-day and arrange for Stolz Electrophone on 15 DAYS' HOME TRIAL or write for Booklet No 41 & testimonials.

Indian Agents:
JAMES MURRAY & Co.
12, Govt. Place, Calcutta.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin too too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed The finest Hair pressing

PER BOTTLE Rs. 1, V. P. EXTRL. OF AL. CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

Bombay Gazette.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER, 1913.

THE Christmas Number of the *Bombay Gazette*, this year will surpass its predecessors in bulk and literary merit.

Among other features it will contain the following new stories by well-known authors:—

A CHRISTMAS TEMPTATION,
BY FERGUS HUME.

THE SNOW MAN,
BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

DR. LYON'S LOST PRESCRIPTION,
BY ALGERNON GISSING.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
BY HAROLD BINDLOSS.

HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
BY MRS. C. E. WEIGHALL.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
BY HILDA COWHAM.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
BY LOUIS WAIN.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,
BY W. H. ROBERTSON.

THE SCOUTS' CHRISTMAS HOAX,
BY A. NORMAN.

ONCE A YEAR,
BY BARRY PAGE.

EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,
BY ANNIE S. SWAN.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT,
BY DOROTHEA DEAKIN.

THE CHRISTMAS TRAVELLERS,
BY KATHARINE TYNAN.

ALTERED TIMES,
BY JESSIE POPE.

AND

CHRISTMAS CHATS
BY
The BISHOP DURHAM,
Sir J. D. REES,
Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Rev. A. N. COOPER,
GEORGE ROBEY,
CONNIE EDISS,
GEORGE FORMBY,
MAY MOORE DUPREZ,
WILKIE BARD,
JEAN AYLWIN,
WILL EVANS,
QUEENIE LEIGHTON.

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THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

LONDON, Nov. 10. BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	72 12-13		unchgd
2 do. Rentes.	67		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	88		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 12-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	29 9-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	29 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 -2		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25 30 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 50		unchgd
do. do. New York	4 84 3-4	1-3	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	3 13-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 11-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 31 days' sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 29-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet—Steady

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot — Easier—Fair demand
Futures — Steady.
Manchester — Dull and inactive

Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	52,000
Mid-Americans	7·42—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·20—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7 00	6·99	6 99
—13	—12	—11
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
7 01	7 00	7 01
—11	—11	—10
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
7·01	7 00	6·98	6·80
—10	—10	—10	—10

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·94 March 13·03.
New York official 3 p.m. call Jan. 12·93 March 13·05.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·18 March 13·25

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S Ports	31,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	78,000
" Exports to Great Britain	27, 00
" Exports to Continent	34,000
" Spot Cotton	13·60—10
Futures—Month of Jan.	13·13+20
Futures—Month of Mar	13·20+20

Declined owing to large unloading advanced after on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 5-16—1 8
Futures month of Jan.	13·32+14
Futures month of Mar.	13 40+15
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

MESSRS NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

"Our Circular is bullish; Crop estimate fully confirmed. Consumption 14,75 ,000."

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 15-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 5-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 6 1-16
Good Bhownagger	d 6 5-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 6 7-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 6 9-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d 6 9-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 6 7-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 6 1-2
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 5-8
Good . G. Oomras	d 6 3-8
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6 5 8
Good Broach	d 6 11-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 27-32
Fine Broach	d 7
Good Khandeish	d 6 1 4
F. G. Khandeish	d 6 3-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Wheat White Karachi	36 unchgd
D. Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	London—Fuyers
Wheat Red Karachi	35 1-4 unchgd
Do Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	London—Nominal
Wheat Afloat for U. K.	1,600 000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	34
Do. Months	Jan.-Feb
	Sellers
Barletta Russo	33
	Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Dull

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian	35 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian	35 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales	35 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship.	63 unchgd.
Do. Months—	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship	53 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	47 3-4+ 1-4
Do Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship	43 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—	Nov.-Dec.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Linseed Calcutta	43 3 unchgd
Do. Months—	Nov.-Dec.
London—Sellers—Quiet but steady	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	40 1-4+1-3
Do Months—	Nov.-Dec.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—	Done

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	26-17-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hall—Value	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE

Fair Ri Coffee	10 —1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	3 2+1d
Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Firm	

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	87 1-8
Copper Brazers	84 1-2
Yellow Metal	d 7 1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Nominal

ARRIVALS—

"Istrar"

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags 12 9 3-4 + 3-16.
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.—Prices slightly dearer.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India 12 0 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beetroot 88 p. c. 9 5 1-4—11
Months of Shipments Nov.—Sellers, 9 10—1-4d—May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Prices rather easier

BEARS Similar Crystals
C & F India 13 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet—Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta 11 8 1-4 unchgd
C and F Bombay 11 6 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments Nov.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet and unchanged

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL
on 8th & 9th Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	53	55,337
B. B and C. I. Ry.	54	64,059

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Bombay rate since 13th Sept.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " 31st Oct.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " 1st Oct.	6 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 27 lakhs up.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 8 1 2 lakhs down. The Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—

The market opened quiet and unchanged. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance and some private bills have been placed at current rates. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	Is. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail	Is. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	Is. 4 13-32d mail
Do. do forward	Is. 4 11-32d.
Do. do France Ready	172 1-4
On do Marks "	140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	145
Shanghai "	197 1-4
Japan "	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 3-8 for Cash and 95 7-16 for the Settlement, and has remained quiet but steady and unchanged during the day.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95 6 0
1st Settlement	" 95 7 0

BULLION—

Bar silver in London is quoted 27 9-16 for ready and 27 1-2 for forward, the rates being unchanged. New York is 59 1-2, also unchanged. The local market opened at 70 1-8 ex duty for the first settlement and advanced 3-8 during the day, closing as under. There has been rather more business doing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24 0 6
American Gold	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	" 16 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 71 8 0
1st Settlement	" 71 8 0
2nd Settlement	" 69 15 0
Silver (sum duty)	
Ready	" 89 14 0
1st Settlement	" 89 14 0
2nd Settlement	" 72 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD AND CO.:—Liverpool:—"Large business in futures passing. Local bears selling but decline checked by Continent and English spinners buying scale down, basis seven pence. Very little hedge selling." New York: "Market very steady. Long liquidation seems to have ceased. American spinners buying largely."

GRUNING:—"Declined (in Liverpool) owing to increased crop estimates. As the market is depressed it is probably a good time to buy"

Messrs. Neill Brothers report is bullish and they fully confirm their crop estimate (of 13,800,000 bales), and give the consumption at 14,750,000 bales. This estimate of the consumption appears rather high, but they have no doubt reliable data on which to base it.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 313 for good Broach, and Rs. 283 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. There was little enquiry in the early part of the day, and good Broach declined to Rs. 311 1-2. At Colaba also the market remained quiet, and only a small business was done in the bazaar. Prices close as under.

For ready cotton there has been a limited demand by export houses and mills. The turnover at Colaba was small.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	323	Mar.
Good do do	311	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	302	Jan
Fine M. G. Nagpur	299	"
" " Yeotmal	294	"
" " Khamgaon P.	290	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	282	"
" " Amraoti	285	"
" " Khandeish	263	"
F. G. " Khandeish	253	"
Fine " Muthia	262	"
" " Bengal	240	Nov
" " do	243	Dec
" " do	244-7	Jan
F. G. Bengal	239	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	29,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7 07	7 06	7 06
+07	+07	+07
Feb.-Mar.	**March-April**	**April-May**
7 07	7 07	7 03
+07	+07	+07
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
7 08	7 07	7 04
+07	+07	+06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs 7 1 0 B.T.
December	" 7 10 0 B.T.
May 1914	" 8 8 6

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 14 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 13 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 58 8 0
Black Kutni	Rs 48 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
White Khandesh	Rs 59 8 0 "

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote

Ready	Rs. 10 11 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

New Crop Bold	49 0 0 Jan.-Feb
" Small	Rs. 44 0 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.

WHEAT—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

White Peas (Cawnpore)	Rs. 5 5 3 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 12 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS

Bank of Bombay	...	1,790
Bank of India	...	62 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	70
Indian Specie	...	37

MILLS.

Central India	...	1,870
David	...	470
Fazulbhai	...	460
Kohinoor	...	700
New Great Eastern	...	310
Standard	...	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	183
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	170
Bombay S N Pref	...	262,1-2
Colaba	...	1,355
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	857 1-2
G P. Ready	...	9,515
Forward	...	9,517

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	7,572 bales.
Wheat	...	11,637 cwts.
Linseed	...	5,251 "
Rapeseed	...	1,372 "
Gingellyseed	...	18,690 "
Poppyseed	...	nil
Groundnuts	...	8 3 "
Castorseed	...	4,237 "
Rice	...	1,565 "
Myrabolams	...	657 "
Cottonseed	...	11,079 "
Mowraseed	...	2,560 "
Gram	...	2,021 "
Jowar	...	1 623 "
Maize	...	nil
Barley	...	38 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports.	80,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	26,000 "
Exports to Continent	32,000 "
Spot Cotton at New York	13·60—10
Future Cotton at New York January	13·13+20
Future Cotton at New York March	13·20+20
Spot closing tone	Quiet
Futures closing tone	Steady

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and easy declined on long unloading, later advanced on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5-16—1 8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—January	13·32+14
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March	13·40+15
Future closing tone	Steady

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10,

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	52 000 "
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	1 0-5
Mid American at Liverpool	...	7·42—12

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Nov.-Dec.	...	7 00
Dec.-Jan.	...	6 99
Jan.-Feb.	...	6 99
Feb.-March	...	7 00
Mar.-April	...	7 01
April-May	...	7 01
May-June	...	7 01
June-July	...	7 00
July-August	...	6 98

MANCHESTER, Nov. 10.

Manchester Piece Goods Market:—Quiet and little business doing. Demand from China for staples—There is good enquiry for Dyed goods.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 419 lbs).	
Nov.-Dec—London	43 3 Done.
Linseed, Bombay weight (per 416 lbs) Nov.-Dec.—	
Antwerp	43 9 "
Linseed, La Plata Nov.-Dec.	
Hamburg	40 3 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Quiet	
Linseed Tendency of the Market—do.	
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Nov	£22-0-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... an.-Feb.	£22-0-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Quiet	
Linseed Total afloat for U. K.	.....
Linseed river Plate exports	.....
Poppyseed, Canal... Nov.-Dec.	
Dunkirk—63 9 Sellers.	
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close—	Quiet
Rapeseed, Calcutta Brown Canal. Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp	17 6 "
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec—Antwerp	52 9 "
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp	13 6 "
Rapeseed, Ferozepore asual bold	..... "
Do. Jumba Red	..... "
Rapeseed, Tone of Market at Close	Quiet
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Nov.-Dec.—Hull	26-17-0 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close—Steady.	

LONDON Nov. 10.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Nov.-Dec.—London	35 Sellers.
Do. F A Q ated Karson (per 492 lbs.) Nov.-Dec.—London	Nominal.
Do, Club No. 2 -Nov.-Dec—London	do
Do. Choice white Delhi Nov.-Dec.—London	do
Do. Tone o Market at Close Steady.	
Do. South Australian Jan.-Feb.	35 Sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. Jan-Feb.	34 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close—	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool March—	7
Do. Afloat to U. K.	.....
Do. Stock at U. P. Ports	.....
Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London	.....

LONDON, Nov. 10.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Nov.	9 6 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg May...	9 10 1-2 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Nov.-Dec—	12 8 1-4 "
German Closing Tone Market..	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta... Jan.-Mar	12 1 1-1 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Mauritius Crystals Nov—	11 8 1-4 "
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market	Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.	13 9 Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market—	Steady. "

LONDON, Nov. 10.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Nov-Dec	11 6 Value "
Java Sugar 16-1 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Nov.-Dec...	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-March...	11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta — Nov.-Dec	12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta — Jan.-March	12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Nov-Dec	12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March	12 9 "
Closing Tone of Market	unchanged

LONDON, Nov. 10.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	67	2	6
Copper Best English Selected	...	73	5	0
Copper Braziers	...	85	0	0
		(Mutilated)		
Copper Tone of Market—	...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	...	18	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	195	10	0
Yellow Metal	...	7	1-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, G O B l p. c. F O B L'pool		10	2	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	...	5	5	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	...	5	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	...	6	6	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	...	6	0	0
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp	...	5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	4	17	6
Tin Plates I C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	...	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	12	3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	2	13	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	14	10
Lead Pig English	...	21	0	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	...		
Silver, Spot	...	27	9-16	
" 2 months hence	...	27	1-2	
" Tone of Market—	...	Quiet		
" Special Feature	...	do		

* Mutilated.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 9-16
Silver 2 Months	27 1-2
Silver Closing Tone of Market	Quiet and unchanged
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	do
Rentes 3 p. c.	62 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div	72 13-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	£ 83
Sterling loan	£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. 8h	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	.....
Closing Tone of Finance Market	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p cent.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs.	25·30
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·50
New York (Demand Bills)	4·84 3-4
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	5
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	8,000
Tone of Market	Steady.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures	Latest closing	Today's opening
Nov.-Dec.	7·00	7·06
Dec.-Jan.	6·99	7·05
Jan.-Feb.	6·99	7 05
Feb.-Mar.	7·00	7·06
Mar. Apl	7 00	7·06
April-May	7·01	7 07
May.-June	7·01	7 07
June-July	7·00	7·06
July-Aug	6·98	7·04

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 8th Nov. 1913, as compared with the statement of 1st Nov 1913:—

Liabilities.	Nov. 1. Rs.	Nov. 8. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	19723962	18466500
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10653992	10645660
Post Bills	7470	8932
Sundries	2885381	2938447
	14975985	14816639
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	14974051	244016 5
Other authorised Securities	672448	661875
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	13675415	14279985
Loans do. do.	3567574	3377124
Bills discounted and purchased	21824809	20283305
Dead Stock	266158	266126
Stamps	4625	4709
Bullion	7330 5	705197
Balances with other Banks	2114714	1320282
Sundries	294339	336544
Cash	4912.701	51827982
Rupees	14975985	14816639

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th November, 1913.

1204. Issue of Arms—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th November, 1913.

Defence Light Manning—The R E Company will parade on 19th Sunder at 7 p.m on Tuesday the 11th November 1913, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning

Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises.—Wednesday 12th November 1913, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for Nos 1 and 2 Companies at 7 p.m.

All recruits should attend.

Rifles and Side-Arms will be issued on parade

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Parade—Saturday 15th November 1913, Nos 1 and 2 companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D F at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Gun's Staff at 7 p.m.

Cycle is will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

(8d). E. F CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following were the spoon Winners of Scores at the Spoon Shoot held on Sunday the 9th instant at Gun t K par.

20 Yards.

Bombr Reed	30+ 1=31
Gunner C wton	31 - 1=30
Gunner B sley	26+ 4=30
Gunner Pon tock	29 dec=29
Sapr Hatton	19+ 10=29

300 Yards.

Gunner Stevens	29+4=33
Sapr Hatton	21+9=30
Cpl Hainsworth	32—5=27
Gunner Eagles	3 —1=26
Gr Poultock	27—1=26

600 Yards.

Gunner Brocklesone	23+8=31
Gunner Beesley	2 +6=8
Gunner Bazley	23+2=25
Sapr Hatton	17+8=25
Gunner Clerk	27—3=24

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Order by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 13th November, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week,—Sergent F C Annesley.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their Arms and Accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 There will be a Commanding Officers Parade to morrow Thursday morning the 13th instant, Rendezvous at Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress, Drill Order, Khaki, Rifles, Swords and Bandoliers.

5 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "B" Troop for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 2-55 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

(8d). D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	15 p c	258
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	284
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 "	1590
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	62½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	171
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	144
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 "	99
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 "	...
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	170
Specie Bank	100	50	7	37
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		8½	11
Central Bank of India	50	25		23
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charter.ed Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 "	7½
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl125	dl.125	£ 4	£20
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ "	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	...	500	500	25	670
Alliance	...	1000	1000	...	75
Benar Mfg	...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	...	500	500	40	180
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	...	250	250	15	650
Bombay United	...	250	250	25	490
Century	...	100	100	3	235
Dentral India	...	500	500	70	860x
Ghina	...	1000	1000	...	620
Ghoo Silk	...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	...	700	700	30	355
Coronation Mill	...	500	500	...	400
Connaught	...	300	300	...	175
Coorla	...	1000	1000	70	705
Crescent	...	100	100	20	105
Currimbhoy	...	250	250	12½	210
Crown	...	500	500	20	210
David	...	250	250	10	460
Emperor Edward	...	500	500	10	490
Empress	...	500	500	...	140
Edward Sassoon Mill	...	200	200	6	175
Fazulbhoy	...	250	250	15	460
Framji Petit	...	100	100	25	1275
Finlay Mills	...	250	250	10	287
Gold Mohur	...	500	500	pr. 20	490
Hindustan	...	1000	1000	25	300
Hy. ward and Bullough	...	500	500	15	490
Hderabad	...	1000	1000	40	1330
Imperial Cotton	...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg	...	1000	1000	...	475
Indo-China Mfg	...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg	...	250	250	5	95
Jivraj Balco	...	1000	1000	...	43
Jubilee Mills	...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	...	1000	610	25	885
Khatow Makonjee	...	1000	1000	45	1300
Kohinoor	...	500	500	15	700
Loopold	...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	...	1000	1000	pr. 100	1215
Madras United	...	1000	1000	50	2015
Madhavji Dharamsay	...	500	500	65	1310
Manockji Petit	...	1000	1000	80	2000
Morarji Goculdas	...	1000	1000	60	2000
Mysore Spinning	...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	...	3	3	...	...
Moon	...	1000	1000	...	...
New Great Eastern	...	200	200	6	210
New City of Bombay	...	500	500	35	915
Phoenix	...	100	100	3	145
Presidency	...	100	100	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	...	1000	1000	50	725
S

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE M. C. C TOUR IN S. AFRICA.

DOUGLAS ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE TEAM.

DATES OF TEST MATCHES.

The English team which will tour in South Africa during the coming winter left Southampton in mail week, under the captaincy of J. W. H. T. Douglas, who, in the absence of P. F. Warner through illness, was so successful as captain of the English team in Australia in 1911-1912, when the mythical ashes were brought back to England after a long absence. Mr. Douglas and the men with whom he will attempt to defeat South Africa on their own soil were entertained at luncheon on the day of their departure at Southampton by the Union Castle Line.

The players are :—

J. W. H. T. Douglas (Essex) (captain),
M. C. Bird (Surrey),
Hon. L. H. Tennyson (Hampshire),
D. C. Robinson (Gloucestershire),
Rhodes (Yorkshire),
Hobbs (Surrey),
Mead (Hampshire),
J. W. Hearne (Middlesex),
A. E. Relf (Sussex),
Woolley (Kent),
Booth (Yorkshire),
Barnes (Staffordshire),
Strudwick (Surrey).

The players embarked on the Union Castle liner Saxon. Barnes, who is taking out his wife and child, did not accompany the others, but is making the voyage on the Braemar Castle, which also left Southampton, the same day. A large company of well known cricketers assembled at the station to wish the players "bon voyage," and as the train steamed out of the station, hearty cheers were raised. Among those on the platform were: Lord Londesborough, Lord Hawke, Messrs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, J. H. Douglas, Captain McCanlis, J. R. Mason, Tom Pawley, C. J. V. Weigall, Frank Mitchell, G. G. Napier, W. Findlay, O. R. Borrodaile, Alec Hearne, Hardinge, C. N. Woolley, Hendren, and Hitch.

A STRONG COMBINATION.

The English team that sailed for South Africa is a strong one, and although there are missing from it a few cricketers without whom no English side can be said to be fully representative, yet it is sufficiently representative to be considered a real English eleven. In J.W.H.T. Douglas they have a captain who has been highly tried and whose success in Australia in 1911-12 as a captain, both on and off the field—and the latter is almost as important as the former—creat d so favourable an impression both in this country and in Australia. Douglas is accompained by three other amateurs and nine professionals.

The team were due to arrive at Cape Town on Nov. 4 The fixture list as it at present stands is for 22 matches, including the tests. The dates for the test matches are as follows:—

Dec. 13, 15, 16, 17—v. South Africa (First Test), at Durban.
Dec. 26, 27, 29, 30—v. South Africa (Second Test), at Johannesburg.
Jan. 1, 2, 3 5—v. South Africa (Third Test), at Johannesburg.
Feb. 14, 16, 17, 18—v. South Africa (Fourth Test), at Durban.
Feb. 27, 28, March 2, 3—v. South Africa (Fifth Test), at Port Elizabeth (if the rubber dependent to start February 26, and play to a finish).

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA

Cricket in South Africa has only lately come to be recognised as first class, and, despite several previous tours of English players, it was not until 1907, that the first officially recognised Test matches between England and South Africa were played. In that year a South African team visited this country and three matches were arranged against English teams. Only one of those matches was finished, and in that, played at Leeds, England proved successful by 53 runs. The play of the South African team during this tour was so good that, in 1910, an English side was officially sent out to South Africa, and five Test matches were played. The English team was a useful one, but it cannot be called a representative one. South Africa won the first two Test matches of this tour, the first after a most exciting finish, at Johannesburg, by 19 runs, and the second, at Durban, by 95 runs. England then succeeded in winning a match, but the fourth game decided the rubber, South Africa winning, at Cape Town, by four wickets. With the rubber decided, the English team began to play a much improved game, and won the final match by no fewer than nine wickets.

Mr. Douglas discussed the prospects of the tour with a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative just before he sailed.

"Taking only thirteen men on such a tour," he commenced, "is inclined to be rather a small number, and, so far as my memory serves me, no other representative touring side has ever taken so small a number. In P. F. Warner's last Australian tour the party consisted of fifteen players."

THE DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

"No English side," continued Mr. Douglas, "has ever succeeded in winning the rubber in South Africa. Cricket over there is a very different thing to cricket here. Taking the present side on grass wickets, I should think that we should, on form shown by the South Africans in their 1912 tour in this country, give an excellent account of ourselves. You must remember, however, that in my opinion, the South African side did not do themselves justice thea. Still, we shall not be playing on grass in South Africa, but on matting, sometimes stretched on grass, sometim s tretched on gravel and doubtless, as on previous occasions, form will be very different in Africa to what it is at home. People who have toured in Africa on previous occasions with big names have often failed to reproduce their home form.

IF MORE PLAYERS ARE REQUIRED.

"The strength of the present side, in my opinion, rests on the fact that we are a side of all-rounders. No doubt, several players will find the matting difficult at first. Some bowlers find bowling on matting very difficult, since treading on the matting is apt put to them out of their stride. Eight of the present side were in Australia in the last tour. They were Barnes, Hobbs, Rhodes, Strudwick, Mead, Hearne, Woolley, and myself.

"In case thirteen players do not prove sufficient, I am going to ask the South African Cricket Association to grant me leave to call upon any English professional who may be out there acting as coach. We are all looking forward to a great time, and I only hope we will win. If we do fail it will not be for want of trying, for all the side are great triers.

"It is interesting to note," concluded Douglas, "that although two Test Matches were played at Cape Town in 1910, none will be played there this time."

BOXING ITEMS.

FREDDY WELSH FOULED IN AMERICAN BOUT.

In a boxing contest at Winnipeg Sailor fouled Freddy Welsh in the groin in the ninth round, sending him growelling to the floor in agony. The referee awarded the bout to Welsh.

At the Ring London, Willie Farrell, Southwark, beat Jim Prendly, Islington, on points in a twenty-rounds contest under championship conditions.

At the Ring, London, also Albert Scanlon (Australia) out-pointed Young Johnson (America) in a ten-round boxing contest.

In a fifteen-round contest at the National Sporting Club between Con Houghton, Hackne and Young Greenstock, Bethnal Green, the latter retired in the tenth round.

A fifteen-rounds contest at Cardiff between W. Marchant, of Salford, and Seaman Hayes, of London, resulted in a draw.

T. MURPHY DEFEATED.

M Farland won on points in the boxing contest with Tommy Murphy at Madison-square Gardens, New York. The fight was a very one-sided affair. Murphy throughout was made to appear like a novice, and McFarland deliberately refrained from knocking out his opponent. There were 3,500 spectators present.

IN FRANCE.

The French boxer Dastillon defeated Nat Brooks on points in a ten rounds contest at Paris.

THE WELLS-CARPENTIER MATCH.

Mr. Bettinson has received M. Deschamps's cheque for £500, being the stake-money and forfeit for Carpentier in the latter's match with Bombardier Wells, to be decided at the N. S. C. on Monday, December 8 Mr. B J. Angle will officiate as referee, with an English judge and one from France.

VISIT OF THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

LAW STUDENTS' PROTEST MEETING AT COLOMBO.

A large gathering composed chiefly of law students was held at the Pettah Library Hall, Colombo, last week, to protest against the invitation to the team of Australian cricketers to the island. Mr. H. A. P. Sandasagara presided and said their feelings, were directed against the Australians only and were not hostile to the Europeans as a whole. They must confine themselves to the subject before them. He gave a sketch of the anti-asiatic legislation in the self-governing Colonies, which was really pitiable and referred to the immigrant laws in Australia and Canada saying he was prepared to prove everything he stated, and take upon himself the responsibility of his statements. He did so to dispel the gross ignorance that prevailed in Ceylon in regard to the laws restricting all Asiatics from entering Australia. The policy adopted in Australia was that of the dog-in-the manger. That huge continent had an area of about 3, 500,000 square miles and the population was less than 6,000,000. White men desired to exploit the country themselves and would not let any of the coloured races enter. Whether the Labour Party or any other party was in power, the law was the law of the land. It was the policy of the British over-sea Dominions all over the Empire. He said, that if the Australians, in spite of their protest, insisted on coming, they would be doing a very unwise thing, but if they actually came, he advised them to treat them with Oriental hospitality and worthy of the traditions of a people with an ancient and honourable heritage.

The resolutions against the tour were put to the meeting and carried.

Included in the party accompanying the team of Australian cricketers to Ceylon in December are Mrs. E. F. Waddy, Miss Waddy, Miss Waugh, Major Waddy (father of the Rev. E. F. Waddy), Mr. Fell, Master Major (a student of North Sydney Grammar School and nephew of Mr. Warwick Major), and Master Jack Heeney.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PLAY IN SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-finals of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this evening provided two very interesting and exciting games. In the first the Dorsetshire "B" team, who yesterday easily accounted for the 10th Brigade R. F. A., by 5 goals to one met the 43rd Light Infantry who yesterday scored a runaway victory over Lanovia Gymkhana by 11 goals to one.

The 43rd began very well scoring two goals after the first ten minutes of play, but the Dorsets then got their measure and playing a very good combined game equalized before half time. On restarting the Dorsets added a third goal, although the 43rd practically did all the attacking during the remainder of play, the former's defence was too good. When the whistle blew, the score was Dorsets 3 goals, the 43rd L Infantry 2.

While this match proceeding, a more than usually large attendance witnessed the second game, between the Cheshire and Middlesex Regiment. The exchanges were fast throughout both periods in first of which the Cheshire scored one goal. After crossing over the Middlesex made desperate attempts to equalize and frequently were very near doing so, but the Cheshire backs were always on the ball and gave no chances. Score :

Cheshires 2 goals.
Middlesex nil.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT,)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The Olympic Games' movement has brought about a big change in regard to International Athletics. Twenty years ago the meeting of cracks from different countries was a rare occurrence and almost entirely confined to English-speaking athletes. Now, however, the movemoont has spread to such an extent, that an International Amateur Athletic Federation became necessary. No fewer than 34 nations are eligible for membership, the British Empire, being divided into sections (composing Australasia, Canada, South Africa and Great Britain and Ireland) each with separate representation. This co-operation is bound to lead to a still more rapid growth of International Athletics in the near future. Curiously enough, whilst most other nations seem to clearly recognise that the Olympic Games are the greatest thing in the history of sport there are people in England (the home of sports) who cannot see their utility. It is unfortunate that athletics are not more fashionable in England, and until more enthusiasm is aroused, little progress can be expected. Apropos of this, it was announced recently that F. L. Pitman, of Oxford University, would not be available for athletics next term, as he was wanted for the purpose of stroking a college crew. This indicates how the two branches are looked on at Oxford.

Coming more to the aims of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the chief one is to bring about uniformity in rules governing athletics. Some are excellent, and the laws regarding expenses are so framed that every fair-minded sportsman must recognise how anxious the world's athletic officials are to maintain a high standard of amateurism. No athlete may accept expenses directly (as when allowed) they must be paid through a representative of the Athletes Federation.

Another important law is that no athlete may be paid any money for loss of time or wages when training or competing. This should satisfy sceptics that competitors at the Olympic Games are really amateurs and not paid gladiators as some unfair critics suggest.

PROMISING.

It is just possible that the Blackheath Harriers' five-miles novice cross-country race, on Saturday, served to introduce a future champion. The event was won by K W. S. Ogle, of Rossall School, who tr ced in over 300 yards ahead of his nearest rival. His future will be closely watched, for he shaped like a flier. Novice race often lead to the discovery of likely runners. The Spartan Harriers of London used to promote a five miles novice event, which was won by three athletes, who subsequently met with more than the average success. One won over 40 championships, and each of the other two secured a dozen or more championships, whilst all were record-breakers. When it is added that they hailed from neighbouring towns in Wiltshire, most of my readers will hardly require to be told that two of the athletes were W. G. George and J. Kibb ewhite of Calne, and Swindon respectively.

FINE WALKERS.

No fewer than 78 competitors took part in a ten-miles level walking race on the road at Chislehurst last Saturday. The event once more served to show what a speedy mover we have in H. L. Ross, whose time was 79mins. 21secs.; whilst another coming champion in W. Hobir was only 13secs. behind.

Perhaps there was greater merit still in the performance of A. T. Gardiner's walk from Westminster to London (52 1-4 miles) in 10 hours 22mins. 40secs. The great feature of this is that Gardener as one of a party of journalists who participated in the race after fulfilling their regular duties on Saturday. The competitors hailed from three of the big London News Agencies, the tea n honours going to the Press Association.

SWIMMING.

Representatives of Belgium and Germany in J. Cludts and Otto Schiele respectively competed in the 220 yards amateur swimming championship at Hyde on Tuesday. They were unable to prevent J. C. Hatfield gaining another success, however, the Middlesbrough crack scoring easily in 2mins. 30secs., W. Foster and O. Schiele being second best. But for his narrow defeat by Annison in the 100 yards, Hatfield would have "cleared the board" and won all the season's championships. This has only been done twice, viz., by J. H. Tyers of Manchester in 1893 and 1894.

The outlook in the English swimming world is excellent, the most satisfactory feature being the prominence of young swimmers. Annison is not yet 18 and his chief trainer (W. Brikett), who knows the roper, thinks he will be a record-breaker by 1916. One cannot help but also notice that most of the back markers in open handicaps are mere boys, who are swimming the newest "crawl" stroke attacking back to Annison for a moment. He has a very easy style and there is hardly any disturbance of the water through his leg-movement. As a matter of fact his legs are virtually kept fully extended, the power being obtained from movement of the feet and arms.

SCULLING.

Matters are going to boom in the professional sculling world. W. Albany was badly beaten by E. Barry in their race for the English championship two years ago, but he is so satisfied that he has improved, that he has challenged the champion for another race in which the world's title will be at issue. English sportsmen are also fully prepared for a challenge from the winner of the match between Arnst and Paddon for the Australian championship. Albany is a powerful sculler and his backers are not likely to risk £300 without some grounds for hope. Nor is Barry improving with age. On the other hand, he is of spare build and a careful liver, so that he ought to last longer than the average sculler. Remembering two he won his last three matches, it shally looks as though he will retain his title for some time yet.

BOXING.

It is said that Tommy Burns may revisit London for the purpose of introducing Arthur Pelky to the sports of Metropolis. Petty Officer Curran, bandsman Rice and Bomb. Billy Wells are the only three Home men who would appear to have pretentions to meet Pelky. The first named will soon be back from Australia, and naturally anxious to make matches. Rice is seeking a match with Frank Moran of America and he certainly sets a good example to many in regard to his willingness to "get busy."

Mention of Wells is a reminder that some departure from the usual order of things will be made for his match with Carpentier. Instead of the usual referee, there will be two judges and a referee, the latter's opinion being invited should the judges fail to agree.

Carpentier, by the way, referred a contest at Paris last Saturday, in which Nat Brooks of England met Dastillon of France. Reports say that Brooks outpointed the Frenchman and that the latter was warned for butting. The award went to Dastillon, however, which induced a big section of the audience to protest.

Australians will see a clever boxer in T. McCormick of Plymouth, who is about to sail for the big continent down under. The Devon man may lack the punch, but his science is undeniable.

LAWN TENNIS.

The London Covered Courts Championships at Queen's Club produced some excellent competition. G. F Wilding was called on to defend his title in the Singles against A. H. Lowe, and though he finally triumphed, he was slow to find his form. Lowe led by 5-4 in first set, but the Australian rallied and prevailed at 7-5, whilst the second and third sets were more easily secured. Wilding and Mrs. Colston also came out on top in the Mixed Doubles, the first set of which went to 24 games.

GOLF.

Sportsmen here are interested very much in the proposal to arrange an annual series of matches between British and United States' players. It would certainly give a further fillip to International fray, so that the carrying through of the project will be welcome. The British ladies who took part in the ladies' championship of America at Wilmington, seem to have created a favourable impression. It was certainly a good showing for Miss Dodd to reach the semi-final and for Miss Ravenscroft to take the chief honour. The winner seems to have shown her best form when beating Miss Dodd and she had little to spare (2 holes) against Miss Hollins in the final. As the latter was only making her second bid for the championship, she must be looked on as a very likely future winner.

Following the open championship of Belgium, the four leading players were invited to take part in a £50 tournament at Newport Bains. This enabled J. Braid to turn the tables on Tom Ball, who headed him in the Belgian championship. They beat Rowland Jones and Jean Gassiat respectively in the preliminary round, but Ball was no match for Braid. The latter did the first 9 holes in 32, when he was 6 up He also won the tenth and halved the next two, so winning by 7 and 6. This shows that he has quite got over his eye trouble and his putting was very accurate.

FOOTBALL.

Cumberland and Northumberland had a keen struggle in the Rugby County Championship match on Saturday, the former just prevailing by 6 points to 5. Surrey had more to spare (13 points to 3) against Middlesex on Wednesday, whilst the Midlands beat Eastern Counties by 31 points to 15. Oxford University hardly pleased their supporters when drawing against Old Merchant Taylors on Saturday, but gave a better display when defeating the Army at Queen's Club on Wednesday by 16 points to 0. The Cantabs had no great trouble to beat Old Leysians in their opening match and the Light Blues appear strong.

Scotland's Club Champions.—Watsonians piled up 22 points against the West of Scotland, which is promising.

Another fine win was that of Cardiff over Neath by 9 points to 3, this being the first victory the club had gained at Neath for six years.

SOCCER.

Turning to the Association game, Blackburn Rovers met with a slight check when entertaining Bradford City, neither scoring. As Manchester United had an easy task (3—0), when at home to Preston North End, the United are now only two points behind the Rovers with a game in hand.

The defeat of Bury (1—0) at Birmingham deprived the Lancashire Club of an unbeaten record and also led to Notts County coming to the head of the table in the Second Division.

The best record of all is that of Swindon in the Southern League. The team won its eighth consecutive match when visiting Watford, and stands above in having secured the highest possible number of points.

IN GENERAL.

Stevenson and Gray were easy winners in their billiard matches against Harverson and Reece respectively. Gray was also seen to advantage on Wednesday, when he made an unfinished break of 843 against Pindar.

The cricketers who embarked for South Africa, last Saturday, appeared very confident, but many good judges are prepared to see some of south Africa's younger players show up well in the Test Matches.

There is a good deal of regret that Coreyra is not entered in the 1914 Derby, for after his easy win over Stornoway, it looks as though he is second only to the Tetrarch.

Somerset beat Glamorganshire in a recent lacrosse match by 10 goals to 1. The Old Hulmeians and Heaton Mersey also continue to win matches and they alone remain an unbeaten record in the Northern Lacrosse League.

N. U. TEAM FOR NEW ZEALAND.

It is considered certain that sufficiently good financial terms will be offered to the English Northern Union football team to ensure a tour in New Zaland, telegraphed the "Daily Mail's," Christchurch (New Zealand) correspondent in mail week.

THE OFFICIAL IN INDIA.

LORD CREWE'S ADVICE TO BEGINNERS.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

A verbatim report has been issued by the India Office of the address on the duties and responsibilities of an Indian career given by the Secretary of State for India at the India Office on October 20, to a number of officers newly appointed to Government services in India who were about to leave England to take up their official duties. This report has arrived by the last mail and we find that among those who accepted Lord Crewe's invitation were some 35 newly-appointed officers of the Indian Civil Service who had just completed their year of probationary training in England; in addition there were present a number of officers recruited for other important services, such as the Police, Educational, Forestry, and Public Works Departments. The total number who accepted the Secretary of State's invitation was about 75.

Lord Crewe, who was supported by Members of the Council of India, the Under-Secretaries of State, and some officials of the India Office, received the guests in the Council Room. In the course of the proceedings which were quite informal, Lord Crewe wishing those starting for India "bon voyage" on behalf of the Government, said :—

Gentlemen, this is no time or place for a formal speech, but I feel I cannot see you all collected here this afternoon without saying a word of welcome and a word of farewell.

The last occasion, I think, on which any Secretary of State addressed those who were going out to join the Service in India was in 1909, when Lord Morley, my friend and predecessor, and one whom I describe as the most distinguished living Oxford man, addressed the Oxford probationers at an entertainment which was given to them by members of the University. I sincerely hope that the practice of welcoming here those who are about to go to India may be continued in future years. So far as I am concerned, if I have the fortune to find myself here when the next time occurs for a start to India, I shall hope once more to give this reception and to see your successors, and I trust also that future Secretaries of State may see the advantage and feel the satisfaction which I feel in bringing about this small reunion this afternoon.

FRIENDSHIPS.

Some of you, no doubt, are already friends among yourselves: others of you, posted in neighbouring parts of India, will establish and continue friendships which may, I hope, last for the whole of your lives; but, I venture also to think, here you have the advantage of making the acquaintance of some of those who serve India on this side of the water, and that you will be helped to get some further conception of the real solidarity of the Indian Service.

I remember hearing many years ago a story of an illustrious head of one of the great colleges, who, on one Sunday in his chapel, preached upon the text of the Parable of the Talents. He said that, addressing that particular congregation, he felt it would be altogether out of place to allude to the case of the man who was gifted with five talents, and even to that of the man who was given two, but that he proposed to consider the character of, and confine himself and the congregation to, the one who had the single talent. Well, even if I desired to take that point in addressing this company, I could not do it, because without any kind of flattery, it is well known to us all that the Civil Service, including that branch of it which goes out to India, is a thoroughly picked service. It is also striking from another point of view, that the Indian Service is relatively to the size of the country a small service. Without making any invidious comparisons with other countries, I am pretty confident that I am speaking within the mark when I say that in all parts of the world where under other flags there are countries governed under what one may call the "Crown Colony system," i.e., not with self-governing administrations, there is an infinitely larger proportion of officials belonging to the governing race than under our rule in India.

When Lord Morley was addressing the Oxford probationers he reminded his hearers of the familiar statement that members of the Indian Civil Service are on perpetual active service. It has been my fate of late for quite a different purpose to study the careers of a considerable number of men who have in past years held the highest positions in this work in the Indian Civil Service in India, and I have been impressed throughout with the exceedingly large number of those of whom it is specifically stated by their biographers that they were remarkable for the close touch into which they had got with the Indian races, and for the manner in which they had developed the sympathy of those among whom they were serving.

A HARDER TEST.

Now, in one sense, gentlemen, I will not conceal from myself that the test which is imposed upon those who now go out to India is in this respect a harder one than it used to be in generations past. As a nation the British nation has always piqued itself on its skill and tact in the management and control of races alien in blood to itself. On the other hand, it has certainly never been distinguished for and I doubt whether it has ever piqued itself upon its particular adaptability in dealing with foreign nations, either in Europe or elsewhere, and, consequently, in the past, when your predecessors had, as a rule, to administer in a far-off, backward civilisation, and among those not so fully educated in the general European sense, the former qualities which I have mentioned may have more easily found scope and contributed to their success.

Now, on the other hand a great many of you have to deal with those who stand on an equal plane with yourselves, both in intellect and in acquired knowledge, and that is why I say in some respects the task of the Indian Civil servant tends to become continually and increasingly a harder one than it was in the days of some of those illustrious men whose careers have been studying. Lord Morley spoke of the constitutional changes which had recently been brought about in India in 1909, just before he made that speech and in the years which have since elapsed we have had full experience of these changes. I am speaking of course, particularly of the changes in the Legislative Councils of India. Well we are able to say that the foresight shown by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of that time in bringing about these changes has justified itself, and the result has vindicated their action, and has shown that in granting these increased powers they were doing wisely. But, of course, it has to be remembered from your point of view that one effect of all this is to increase, not merely the actual discussions that take place in the Legislative Councils, but both in the Press and elsewhere, and even in society, it has increased the amount of criticism which is levelled in India at the Government and at its agents.

CRITICISM IN INDIA.

Now I do not mean to say that the Government of India is likely to be subjected, or can be subjected, to the kind of criticism which is frequently levelled at His Majesty's Government, both corporately and individually. It it quite evident that in a country governed as India is, that kind of criticism—of lax criticism—could not possibly be tolerated and it is no easy matter in India to draw the precise line between what is inadmissible and what, however little one may like it, ought not to be suppressed. But that line has to be drawn, and we all of us, I am certain in whatever official position we are, in India or in the India Office, must be determined not to resent excessively the criticism which is levelled at us for the work which we are conscientiously doing.

Now, gentlemen, you have to answer for and uphold the name and character of Britain in the very responsible positions which you will hold in India. The name and character of an Englishman, of a Briton, is however, differently considered in different parts of India. Quite necessarily in a country where there are so many different civilisations, what may be expected of an Englishman in Calcutta or Bombay is obviously not precisely the same as is expected of an Englishman who is administering a wild district inhabited by uncivilised tribes.

I remember hearing years ago in India a story of a young subaltern who went alone on a shooting expedition away into the wild country of the Mala ar coast. The poor fellow was attacked by fever in the jungle, died, and was buried, and the people where he died felt themselves in no little difficulty as to how his spirit might be pacified and not haunt them. It was necessary therefore to place upon his grave something distinctively British which would keep the spirit quiet. They were a hundred miles from any cantonment, but I was told that a small party of these simple folk went down to this cantonment and purchased a bottle of whisky, two bottles of Soda-water, and a paper of cheroots which they placed on the grave; and I was told that in spite of difficulties, every year a party of them trotted down for the same purpose. Well, whisky and soda-water are not things to be spurned at the proper time and place, still less cigars, but I should somehow wish that the concrete expression of our national genius had been in some respects different.

VALUE OF HOBBIES.

Now in saying good-bye, if I may give one last word of [illegible]al advice, it would be everybody who goes into such a service as the Indian Service to cultivate some taste or hobby of his own, outside his actual official work. It is quite clear that everybody cannot be a Sir Alfred Lyall and write verses in India, and everybody cannot be like other civil servants such as the late Mr. Hume for instance, who was distinguished as a naturalist as well as otherwise. But there are plenty of tastes which a man can cultivate; and when I speak of tastes outside the ordinary field of duties there would only be one here and there whose desire, for instance, would be to study the metres of Greek choruses or the properties of radium, but there are a vast number of tastes, some ethnological, some archæological some connected with the study of dialects, some connected with Natural History and some connected with sport, for those who know an thing of Indian History recall the amazing power which Sir James Outram derived from his prowess in the jungle. There are number of tastes of that kind, which a though they are outside ordinary duty, have the advantage of enabling a man in India to learn something of the inner life of the people in a way which he can hardly learn in the ordinary course of his official work.

It only remains to me, gentlemen, to wish you all the best possible fortune and prosperity in the work which you are undertaking, very arduous work as it must be, for you are distributed over many parts of what one is tempted to describe as a continent; to wish you every prosperity and success for yourselves, and good service to the State in the noble work which you are undertaking.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	222 00	290·00	7000	51900 0
Or per mile of Ry. ...	121	1 9	4	284
For previous 2 weeks of half year...	3170 0	4200 0	1100 0	7780 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	5490·0	710000	18000	127700
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year	1872·0	3·344	73·0	515000
Per mile of Ry. do...	102	177	4	283
Total to cor. date do...	83050	804·20	180 0	1300470

Increase for the week ... Rs. 1,0 0
Decrease to date ,, 29,470

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Wednesday 12th November, 1913.

MR. ASQUITH AT THE GUILDHALL.

THE annual Guildhall banquet affords His Majesty's Ministers an opportunity of presenting to the nation a dispassionate exposition of their attitude towards the problems of the hour.—The gathering included distinguished men of both parties in the State, and the fact that the leading orators were accorded a sympathetic and respectful hearing does not necessarily imply acquiescence with their views on the part of the audience. It may be assumed, however, that there will be general agreement with the main points elaborated by the Prime Minister in his lucid and weighty speech. Mr. Asquith dwelt eloquently on the appalling human misery which has resulted from the warfare in the Balkans. The whole civilised world stood aghast at the ferocity of the combatants in the various campaigns, and men who in the early days of the outbreak were regarded as heroes degenerated at a later period into exponents of sanguinary barbarism. The impotence of the Powers to prevent the conflagration has been the subject of cynical comment. When the war clouds were gathering on the horizon the Foreign Offices of Europe issued a solemn warning to the prospective belligerents that no territorial changes would be allowed to follow the issue of the conflict. The Balkan States ignored this pronouncement. Hostilities were boldly inaugurated by a Liliputian nation, and the bloody conflicts which supervened have led to drastic changes in the map of South-Eastern Europe. So far the Concert of the Powers failed of its purpose. But Mr. Asquith was justified in laying stress on the services performed by the Concert in circumscribing the area of conflict. Terrible as was the waste of human life and of treasure in the Balkans, the conflict precipitated by the little mountain State of Montenegro would have been far more terrible in its consequences if any of the great European nations had been drawn into the vortex. The Prime Minister indulged in no rhetorical exaggeration when he declared that for a generation past it had been one of the perpetual preoccupations of British diplomacy to prevent the reopening of the Eastern question, owing to the prevalence of the conviction that it could not be re-opened without the certainty of dissensions among the leading European nations, and the grave risk of war between the Powers themselves. But, although that possibility may now be set aside, the situation in the Balkans is by no means unclouded, and the Powers have still an arduous task before them in solving the problems that are still unsettled in that region. The Prime Minister once more pledged Great Britain to aid in the economic development of Asiatic Turkey. That the commercial and industrial potentialities of this portion of the Sultan's dominions are great is being recognised by the financiers of several European countries. Germany's activities there are pronounced, and it is desirable, both from the British and the Turkish point of view, that we should co-operate in developing the country. The high tribute paid by the Prime Minister to Sir Edward Grey for the manner in which he conducted the foreign affairs of Great Britain during the difficult and dangerous stages of the Balkan crisis will be universally approved. Mr. Asquith's eulogy of Mr. Bryce will also meet with endorsement, though anarchy in Mexico is of less concern to the Empire than unrest in South Eastern Europe. The grave warning embodied in the concluding passages of the speech deserves the earnest consideration of European statesmen. Within the life-time of the present generation enormous additions, involving colossal expenditure, have been made to the armaments of civilised nations. The augmentation of the fiscal burdens of the taxpayers of these States has been on a commensurate scale. When commerce is booming, increased taxation may involve sacrifices of a comparatively insignificant character. Wages are high, employment is abundant, and the profits of commerce and industry are satisfactory to the classes engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. But with the advent of a period of industrial depression the whole vista is transformed. The remuneration of labour declines, unemployment becomes rife, and a great diminution takes place in the profits of the trader and the manufacturer. It is now that the burden of taxation becomes onerous, and imposts that are readily, if not cheerfully, paid during the days of prosperity, create discontent and actual suffering. Mr. Asquith pointed out that there are portents on the horizon of an inevitable slackening in trade. It is probable that if a period of world-wide depression should supervene Great Britain will suffer less severely than some of her rivals. But the consolation to be found in this prospect is negative and barren, and, in view of the ambitions which are inspiring the industrial classes in both hemispheres and the clamant demands of labour in many countries, the Prime Minister might well ask whether the time has not arrived for statesmen and men of business to take counsel together to secure a saner and more fruitful appropriation of the common resources of mankind.

THE RITUAL TRIAL. THE sensational trial of the Russian Jew, Mendel Beilis, at Kieff, on the charge of murdering a Christian boy to obtain blood for ritual purposes, has ended, and, as was generally expected, the unfortunate man has been acquitted. It was alleged that the victim was allowed to bleed slowly to death, and that his blood was used by the Jew for the baking of the Passover cakes. The indictment was based on evidence which was weak and contradictory, and was supplemented by the opinions of five experts on the ritual question—including a Roman Catholic priest, but no priest of the orthodox communion—who held that the body bore distinctive marks of a "typical ritual murder" and that the killing of non-Jews is regarded by Jews in the light of an act ordained by law. It has been clearly shown that the prosecution was inspired by fanatical anti-Semitism, and one of the most remarkable developments of the case has been the action of the leading anti-Semitic organ, the *Kievlianin*, in tearing the indictment to pieces. During the trial the chief witnesses for the prosecution broke down one after the other, and now the grotesque charge has failed. But the injustice to Beilis has not been removed. For two years he lay in prison awaiting trial, and although the jury acquitted him they added that the murder was committed at the works where the man was employed. To return a verdict of "not guilty" with such a finding attached is inconsistent with justice. But the charge has failed, that is the main point; and the result is that instead of Beilis being tried and convicted, it is anti-Semitism which has been on trial and which once again been condemned and disrobed. How long anti-Semitism will be responsible for such crimes as that against Beilis remains for history to show, but just as the Dreyfus case registered the climax of the movement, not only in France but in Europe, so such events as this trial cannot fail to bring about the awakening of Russia to the injustice which it represents. The story of anti-Semitism is one of terrible persecutions. It was, in the first instance, most virulent in Germany, and then it spread, with a more serious effects, to the adjacent countries, Russia, Austria, and France. But it is in Russia that the record is blackest, and the horrors of the movement need only be illustrated by recalling the years 1881 and 1905. In 1881 a squabble in a tavern served to make the smouldering embers of passion—which had been kept alive by the Government for its own purposes—burst into a devouring flame. A drunken mob, hounded on by agitators, who declared that the Jews were using Christian blood for the manufacture of their Easter bread, attacked and looted the Jewish quarter The outbreak spread rapidly, and within a few weeks the whole of Western Russia, from the Black Sea to the Baltic, was smoking with the ruins of Jewish homes It was a similar outbreak in 1903, which culminated in the wholesale butchery at Odessa and Bielostok. Thus is the history of anti-Semitism written in blood; and one of the most striking results of the persecutions is that they have developed the Jews as a race and given them powers of perseverance and endurance which they might otherwise have never attained.

Notes of the Day.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge are fortunate in seeing this year so many exceptionally interesting kheddah operations in the Mysore jungles. A catch of no less than 123 animals was an unusually good result and must have provided an extraordinary spectacle. Our correspondent sends us a diverting description of the manner in which a tusker was captured in the stockade, dragged out of it by four tame elephants, and then dragooned into a milder temper by a big elephant with a single tusk. Their Excellencies evidently thoroughly enjoyed witnessing these wonderful operations for they remained at the khedah nearly all day.

Apropos the protest of Indians against their treatment by Canada, it is interesting to find that the labour market in British Columbia is in such a condition that the Government find it necessary to exclude other classes of people also. An intimation has been issued that until March 31 of next year, they propose to prohibit the landing of any immigrant of the artisan or general or unskilled labour class, subject to the proviso that the authorities may admit any immigrant if they are satisfied that his admission will not add to the congestion of the labour markets Canada evidently has been too energetic in advertising the promise of her wonderful resources, and the presence of a superfluity of labour in British Columbia must be a contributory cause of the discontent which lately has so frequently led to strikes.

The granting of popular representation to the inhabitants of Native States is heartily encouraged by the Government of India, and the example, which some time ago was set in such progressive capitals as those of Mysore and Baroda, is gradually being followed throughout the country. The latest State which has taken this important step is Bikaner, one of the five senior chiefships of the twenty ancient States of Rajputana. The opening of the Representative Assembly has been the occasion of an imposing ceremony, in which the magnificent Camel Corps, the special pride of Bikaner, had its due share. Another and curious feature was a triumphal arch erected by the tradespeople of the State which was covered with clocks and watches, all indicating the hour of half-past ten. This was the time at which the Assembly was opened, and its representation in this peculiar way was intended to be emblematic of Bikaner's progress with the march of time.

The Reuter cable reporting the temporary and groundless alarm caused by a distress call being received from a German transport ship, with 300 troops on board, is a reminder of the cruelty of any abuse of such a valuable life-saving device as wireless telegraphy. There have been several cases of false alarms being sent out from vessels, which caused much anxiety until it was found that there had been no danger. It will be recalled that about 18 months ago the famous S.O.S. signal was received from a steamer approaching Bombay, though there was no ground for the distress call, and that much anxiety was caused in the city. Only a few days ago, moreover, a boat arrived at Colombo which had been delayed for some twenty-four hours trying to discover a wreck in consequence of a bogus message. A committee has just been appointed at Home to consider the advisability of the State making provision for research work in wireless telegraphy, and it would be appropriate for this committee to take into consideration the question of false alarms and to fix regulations and penalties to prevent the system being abused

Sir Richard Solomon, whose death is announced, was a South African by birth. He had an exceptionally brilliant career in his native colony and eventually reached the eminent office of High Commissioner. After leaving Cambridge he was called to the Bar, and in 1881 went to Mauritius as legal adviser to Lord Rosmead who was enquiring into the native affairs of the island. Returning to South Africa, he became a member of the Native Law Commission, Chairman of the Mining Comission and a Member of the House of Assembly. From this he advanced to be Attorney-General in the Schreiner Ministry from 1898 to 1900; Legal Adviser to the Transvaal administration and to Lord Kitchener in 1901 and 1902, and Attorney-General of the Transvaal in 1905-6. Then for three years before his appointment as High Commissioner, he was Agent-General in London for the Transvaal. He was born in 1850, and was educated at the South African College, Cape Town. He married in 1881 Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Walton, and by her had one daughter. He had been to India, as he represented South Africa at the Delhi Durbar of 1901

The Shikarpur police have arrested a Zemindar of the Upper Sind Frontier and five of his men on a charge of dacoity on the railway.

Yesterday morning Sir Michael O'Dwyer received ceremonial visits at Government House, Lahore, from all the Punjab Chiefs who are at present in ahore. During the afternoon, the visits of the Chiefs were formally returned by His Honour accompanied by the staff.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

THE GLUT OF HOLIDAYS.

According to the almanac issued by the Government of India, there are forty Bengal holidays in the year, and no less than twenty-seven fall in the last quarter. Of course all are not bank holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, nevertheless in this direction also the proportion of work to play is inverse to the logical condition of things, albeit direct to the desire of the healthy animal with a keen sense of physical enjoyment. We have had two consecutive bank holidays this week, and as they came after the departure of the English Mail the invitation to return to the hills or the seaside was barefaced. It is significant of the general feeling that we have had a little too much of a good thing that the lure failed to empty the town of society people, despite the fact that the Bakr-id on Monday extends the vacation. Darjeeling has become too cold, and Puri too commonplace; the Sunderbunds have been swept clean of game, and even at Hazaribagh the voice of the tiger is silent. Besides the amenities of town are "quite good" just now. Every week liners deposit at Outram Ghat great loads of people, who have had a very good time at home and are bursting to tell their less fortunate friends, whom they left behind last spring of all the "pleasures that they met when going up to Epsom in the van." The Ghat holds out other attractions for the student of human nature and the lover of humanity. This is the time of year when Hymen claims votaries by the score, and prospective brides are an important and pleasing item in every liner's cargo.

You may think that the rumination I have indulged in is a negation of the caption I have given to this chapter of my chronicle, but I would have you remember that we are not all healthy hedonists in this town there are scores who take life very seriously, and they are the ones who complain in unmeasured terms of the dislocation of business and the stagnation of public affairs caused by too many holidays unevenly distributed. The worst is that having to do they are thrown into an uncomfortable state of introspection and the result is destructive of their peace of mind.

THE JUTE POSITION.

As this is essentially a commercial city, the claimant politicians of College Square notwithstanding, it is meet that I should first treat the unrest and fear of the market-place. These do not at the present moment compare with those of Bombay in intensity and distress, but he would be a rash man who would hazard the view that Calcutta will finish the year without experiencing a pretty bad crisis. Since the end of the Durga Puja the jute market has made a complete "volte face," and the nervous prostration of the once gallant bulls is piteous in the extreme. You will remember that the final forecast of the jute crop by the Director of Agriculture predicted what was practically a famine, and prices soared like an unballasted balloon. The bulls were rampant; they took it for granted that manufacturers here and abroad must buy at the extreme rates in order to fulfil their forward contracts. If the demand for jute for export had followed the lines of last year the bulls would have made fortunes, but unfortunately it did not. Manufacturers in Dundee, the Continent and elsewhere, decided that it was cheaper to close down their mills than to buy at the prevailing values. With many of them it was a case of Hobson's choice for it took so much money to finance even a small stock that the banks required something better than the old security. The upshot was that the export of jute from Calcutta fell to nothing in October, and there was more for the local mills. But that was not all. The imports of jute by the E. B. S. Railway during the Poojahs were comparatively enormous, and by the river steamers also much more of the raw material was brought to Calcutta than in October 1912. Here was a pretty state of things. Most of the local mills fearing that they would be left had bought jute at the extreme price soon after the forecast; in order to balance the account they curtailed the sale of bags. It is to the interest of these people that prices should be maintained but with so much jute in sight this is not possible. In a single week the rate for First Marks has declined by Rs. 10, from 86 to 76, and the market is paralysed.

There were few mills which during the bull movement held courageously to the conviction that the tide would turn; it is significant that among the farseeing few were the mills managed by Messrs Bird and Company. Their early consumption is greater than that of the whole of Dundee. It looks very much as if Mr. J. B. Strain, the partner in charge of the Jute Department, will leave Calcutta in a blaze of glory when he retires in March next. But what of the other mills that rushed in to buy at the top of the market? And what of the gombeen men with whom they traded? These are poseers I would rather leave unanswered for the present. The jute market is as dead as mutton. The brokers cannot sell a bale of jute or a gunny bag except at an appalling loss. The timid predict a panic; the more courageous admit that the threat of a crisis is not imaginary. Some blame the Director of Agriculture for the impasse, others the Bhitar Bazaar. The real explanation of the position is to be found in man's inhumanity to man. During the past season every operator in the jute market has been an Ishmaelite with his hand against everybody, and every hand against him. The broad and high interest of the finest industry in India has been forgotten in the greed for gain.

The Indian commercial community, which is to say the Marwaris have not yet shown symptoms of being affected by the panic fever of Bombay, but a crisis in the jute market would precipitate a collapse of some magnitude. Altogether the prospect is not too bright, and even the most incorrigible Mark Tapley is not quite happy when he goes to the picture palace for distraction and amusement.

PORT TRUST AND MUNICIPALITY.

The public departments which are under the microscope of the critic are the Port Trust and the Municipality, and the verdict is that neither is as good as it ought to be. The Government has promised to reform both. The sceptical public asks when and how So far there has been no definite answer. The small commission that was promised to investigate the affairs of the Trust is still to be named All we know is that at last the Government of India has sanctioned the proposal by lending the services of Mr. Howard, the Controller of Currency to be a member It is possible that the other members will be publicly indicated in a week. The enquiry is urgent. Mr. Hilary, the officiating Vice-Chairman in a report just issued, has to acknowledge a deficit on the year's working, and attributes it partly to the heavy interest and sinking fund charges, and partly to unproductive expenditure in the purchase of land which may never be put to the use for which Sir Frederick Dumayne bought it. The commercial community is clamouring for increased facilities, and Mr. Hilary says that these are impossible unless shipping and trade consent to pay higher tolls, dues and rates. A blue look-out in the present stress! It is being recalled that the promise made by the Port Commissioners when they launched into the enterprise of the Kidderpore Docks was that the port instead of becoming dearer would become cheaper in consequence.

THE CORPORATION.

Some fatuous opinions are being advanced as to the proper method of reforming the municipal constitution, and I do not think I have read any more entertaining than that of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The suggestion of the Decentralisation Commission on which Lord Carmichael admirably intends to act is to model the Calcutta constitution on that of Bombay. From Mr. Wacha's recently published history of the rise and growth of the Bombay municipal government, we learn that the prime object of Lord Reays act isto give full recognition to the authority of the Corporation in whom the municipal government is vested. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce would make the Municipal Commissioner all powerful, and the Corporation a cipher, a mere debating club But not much weight can be attached to this opinion because the mercantile community dismissed the proposed reform as a subject beneath their notice. The sub-committee appointed to consider the matter did not contain a single gentleman who took any interest in municipal affairs or had studied the science of local self-government. To get out of the difficulty one of the sub-committee wrote to Mr. Cadell to tell him all about the Bombay constitution. What your Municipal Commissioner said in reply I do not know, but it was enough for the Chamber to insist on the principle of three co-ordinate authorities which is anathema to Mr. Apear and his following. There was nobody to tell the Chamber that Lord Reay laid it down that in the municipality there are not three co-ordinate authorities, because it is obvious that the Corporation has legislative powers, and powers of imposing taxation and sanctioning expenditure which the others have not. It was probably the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce that was responsible for the hostile reception of the speech of Mr. Sairley Tremearne its senior representative, at the meeting on Wednesday, the day after the publication of the opinion I have criticised. He pleaded the claims of Commerce and advanced the generally admitted proposition that in the present state of political backwardness of the masses it would be dangerous to increase the word representation a much better plan would be to increase the representation of the recognised public bodies. The very word "commerce" acted like a red rag to a bull, and a successful vakil, who is also a large landed proprietor, denounced the Europeans as adventurers with no stake in the country. The cleavage of parties over the municipal reform question threatens to bring back all the rancour of the Partition days.

THE GOVERNMENT.

H. E. The Governor and Staff leave Darjeeling to-morrow, and after a visit to Cooch Behar to install the new ruler will reach Calcutta on the 21st instant. The Government of Bengal will in the meantime assemble here to be put on the rack by Mr. Lovings Committee. The District Officers are as wild as the priests of Diana, and we are promised many wigs on the green; but as the evidence is to be taken in camera the man in the street will be robbed of a famous diversion. Lord Carmichael is to present a cup to the winner of a steeplechase at the Tollygunge Club on the 22nd. The entries for the classics of the forthcoming season of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club are out and they promise good sport, much to the Governor's content.

THE MOSLEM SPLIT.

MR. AMIR ALI'S RESIGNATION DEPLORED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

At a meeting of the Council of the United Provinces Moslem League resolutions were passed regarding the resignation of Mr. Syed Amir Ali from the presidency of the London Moslem League as a great misfortune and deploring the incidents which have led up to it; also expressing the opinion that his services have been invaluable and that it is impossible to replace him.

A largely attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Moslem League passed a resolution expressing appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to the Muslim cause by Mr. Syed Amir Ali, assuring him of the unchanging confidence of the Punjab Mahomedans in his leadership and earnestly appealing to him to withdraw his resignation of the Presidency of the London Moslem League. There was a prolonged discussion and the predominant note of the speeches was one of resentment at the action, which had led to Mr. Amir Ali's resignation. Further consideration of the incident was postponed until the arrival of the full text of the correspondence between Messrs Amir Ali and Wazir Hussan.

THE PREMIER'S WARNING.

WAR TOLLS & THE DUTY OF NATIONS.

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY.

FORECAST OF SLUMP IN TRADE.

SANER INTERNATIONAL POLICIES NEEDED.

The Prime Minister delivered an important speech at the Guildhall Banquet on Lord Mayor's Day, in which he expressed some weighty warnings.

Refering to the toll of the Balkan wars, he emphasised the responsibility of the States for the future welfare of the populations.

He pointed out the signs of an impending slackening of trade and in view of this and the heavy taxation due to the burden of armaments and expenditure on social reforms, he made a plea for saner international policies to secure "a more fruitful appropriation of the common resources of mankind."

Another important reference was to the Government's desire to maintain the integrity of Turkey's Asiatic provinces

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Guildhall banquet to-night was attended by the usual brilliant company of Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, peers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Rufus Isaacs, prominent naval and military officers and city men.

Mr. Churchill, replying to the toast of the Imperial Forces, said next year we should have a force of 150,000 sailors and marines, the largest number on record. He emphasised the part played by Londoners in the Navy. They met to-night, he continued, in circumstances free from danger to European peace, but there must be no relaxation of effort.

The estimates in 1914 would show a substantial increase.

Mr. Churchill declared that even in the region of the air the Navy need not fear comparison with any other country.

General French expressed satisfaction at the presence of numbers of representatives of the Dominions at the Army Manœuvres this year, which attested the growth of efficiency and strength of the overseas portion of the Army.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith, on rising to speak, was cheered. Replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers" Mr. Asquith said that a year ago they were witnessing the conflict between Turkey and the allied Balkan States, a conflict no sooner ended than it was followed by the outbreak of hostilities between the victorious allies. The clash of arms had now happily ceased, but thousands of lives had been sacrificed, millions of treasure spent, vast tracts of territory devastated, and, above all the inevitable horrors of war, things had been done and suffered which had shocked and repelled the whole of the civilised world.

It was too soon to draw up a debtor and creditor account and to say whether there had been or would be a balance gained or lost. Heavy indeed was the responsibility, which lay on the shoulders of the States directly concerned, for the future of populations for whose interests under the new distribution of power in the Balkans they had severally become trustees. It was an easy task to blame Europe, but although they had shown themselves important to prevent or curtail the lamentable effusion of blood, yet to anyone who remembered the history of the Eastern question, it should rather be a matter both of surprise and satisfaction that the area of conflict had been circumscribed.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that for a generation past it had been one of the main preoccupations of European diplomacy to prevent the reopening of that question in the belief that it could not be revived without the certainty of open dissension and the grave risk of possible war between the Powers themselves.

TRIBUTE TO SIR E. GREY.

The one feature in international history in the past year, over which it was possible to look back with unqualified admiration, was that those apprehensions had been completely falsified. It was true that events had resolved themselves sometimes in a fashion that seemed to menace indirectly the susceptibilities or interests of particular Powers that there had been moments of grave anxiety, but by the exercise of patience and tact, of self-restraint in some quarters and of strenuous goodwill in others, those difficulties had been overcome and they in London might recall with pride that the united voice of Europe had ascribed the leading part in this arduous b neficent task to Sir Edward Grey. (Cheers.)

The Foreign Offices of Europe had plenty of business still before them in connection with Albania and the Balkans. It would be too much to say they were satisfied with such a settlement as had already been made, but they, at any rate, were resigned to it. They were prepared with goodwill and common desire for the continuance of peace to make the best of it. Another cause of satisfaction was that the Asiatic provinces of Turkey had not been involved in the conflict. (Applause.) It was the Government's desire that the integrity of these Dominions should not be infringed. In them were holy places of the Mahomedan religion, held sacred by the whole of the Musulmans, many millions of whom were loyal and devoted subjects of the British Crown. (Cheers.)

ATTITUDE TOWARDS TURKEY.

Britain would gladly offer any help which the Turkish Government might invite without forgetting that there were other Powers who had a special concern in the well-being and development of Asia Minor.

Mr. Asquith continued with the statement that there were other parts of the world confronted with special perplexities and dangers. This had been a most critical year in the history of China. The Chinese Republic had now taken its place among the politics of the world, and, in common with the other nations, Britain had recognised it. It would be impertinence to comment at this moment on its internal affairs, but in view of our relations in the past and the vast interests of British trade which were bound up with its future development they were only anxious to see the authority of a stable central Government which was accepted by the provinces become effective throughout the whole of China.

STATEMENT ON MEXICO.

The Prime Minister added that Mexico was still in the throes of civil war. There had never been and could not be any question of political intervention on the part of Britain in the domestic concern of Mexico, or of any Central or South American State. It was no part of our right or duty in that part of the world at any rate, to prevent revolutions or to attempt to preclude or control civil war. The utmost Britain could do was to give what protection was possible to British lives and property.

BRITISH POLICY.

In times of urgent danger and crises the rumour had found credence in some quarters that at the moment when the United States were taking a line of their own in regard to Mexico, Britain had entered upon a new departure of policy deliberately opposed to that of the United States and calculated to thwart it. There was not a vestige of foundation for any such rumour. It was March 31, before the present administration in the United States had had an opportunity of making any declaration of policy. When the British Government recognised General Huerta as President *ad interim* of Mexico, the Government did so because, having itself neither the will nor the power to intervene, it was bound to deal with whatever was for the time being a *de facto* Government, and because there appeared no element except President Huerta which offered any prospect of the restoration of stability and order. That was on March 31. Since then there had been no change in policy by the British Government. Britain had gladly assumed that the United States' policy would have regard to the legitimate commercial interests of Mexico as well as to their own. The exchange of views with the United States had been marked by perfect cordiality. Nothing could happen to disturb their common resolve to maintain a friendly and sympathetic understanding. (Cheers.) No one had done more to foster that spirit than Mr. Bryce, the ex-British Ambassador to the United States. (Cheers.)

SLACKENING IN TRADE.

Mr. Asquith concluded by pointing out that there were signs on the horizon portending the inevitable slackening in volume and velocity of the tide of trade. There had been initiation almost everywhere of costly schemes of social reform and in addition to the waste of wealth and human material in actual warfare there had been an unprecedented addition both on land and on sea to the apparatus of organized destruction. All that imposed a dangerous strain on the taxable capacity and credit of the nation which must react on the springs of industry and on general progress and material well-being. (Cheers.) His last word to-night was to ask the question. "Was it not time for statesmen and every man of business to take counsel together to secure a saner and more fruitful appropriation of the common resources of mankind." (Cheers.)

The Japanese Ambassador, responding to the Diplomatic Corps, said: "Relations between our two allied countries have never been so satisfactory and cordial as at present. We are determined to be ever loyal to the compact binding our two nations." The Ambassador trusted that the sentiment would be reciprocated in Britain and hoped that the alliance would ever continue as a guarantee of peace and in the consolidation of their mutual interests.—Reuter.

POSITION IN MEXICO.

AMERICAN FEELING BECOMING IMPATIENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

A telegram from Mexico City states that President Huerta appears to be annoyed. He is a conspicuous figure in the cafes, where he indulges in relaxation in company with his military friends.

More uneasiness is apparent at the United States Embassy than at the Palace, where it is frequently sneeringly suggested that the United States will never intervene. Americans declare that a waiting policy cannot be long maintained. President Huerta merely reiterates that there will be a new election at which neither he nor Senor Blanquet will be candidates.—Reuter.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

UNUSUALLY FINE DISPLAY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The weather was showery for Lord Mayor's Day to-day. The decorated streets were thronged. There was an unusually fine military display; also a representation of the Lord Mayor's show in the seventeenth century, when the New River scheme was completed. Sir Vansittart Bowater, the new Lord Mayor, was warmly cheered.—Reuter.

A WIRELESS ALARM.

TRANSPORT SHIP SAFE AFTER DISTRESS CALL.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

A wireless distress call was received here this afternoon from the German transport "Rhenania," bound for Dar-es-Salam with 200 troops on board. Her situation is unknown. She is believed to be near Vigo.

LISBON, Nov. 10.

At noon nothing had been heard of the "Rhenania" except a wireless message picked up near Santander.

LATER.

The "Rhenania" is safe and is making her way to Lisbon.—Reuter.

"NOT GUILTY!"

END OF THE RITUAL MURDER TRIAL.

MEMORIAL SERVICE WHILE JURY DELIBERATE.

KIEFF, Nov. 10.

The Jew, Beiliss, who has been on trial here on a charge of ritual murder has been acquitted.—Reuter.

KIEFF, Nov. 11.

The jury deliberated for two hours and then returned the following verdict: "Beiliss is not guilty, but the murder was committed at the Zaitseff works."

Counsel for the defence protested against the mention of the Zaitseff works where Beiliss was employed, as liable to be interpreted that the crime had been committed by Jews. On hearing the verdict, Beiliss fell into his seat sobbing convulsively.

While the jury were deliberating, a memorial service for Yushinsky, the victim, was proceeding in the Cathedral which was thronged. In his allocution the bishop urged the congregation to conform to the decision of the Court. All the afternoon the streets were crowded, and the police dispersed numerous gatherings. Detachments of Cossacks were stationed in the Jewish quarter.

The Governor convened representatives of the Jewish community and assured them that all attempts to provoke disorders would be immediately suppressed by armed force. Beiliss remained in prison for the night.—Reuter.

STORY OF THE CASE.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN AGAINST BEILISS.

Mendel Beiliss, a Jew, after being kept in a Russian prison for two years was put on trial for the murder of a Christian boy named Yushinsky. At the beginning of April, 1911, the body of the boy was found in a cave on waste ground on the outskirts of Kieff. The body bore traces of 47 wounds inflicted in the form of pricks and slits by means of some sharp instrument. The wounds in the head, neck, and left temple had caused an abundant flow of blood, and the boy had apparently been made to suffer torture by means of wounds in various sensitive parts of the body before being finally killed by a wound piercing his heart. The body is said to have been almost wholly devoid of blood and very little blood was found in the neighbourhood of the corpse. An examination of the remains by medical experts from the Kieff University showed that the murder had not been effected in the cave, and that the body had been brought thither when life was already extinct.

MASS FOR "MARTYRED" BOY.

The cry of ritual murder was raised by the anti-Semitic reactionaries immediately after the discovery of the corpse, and at the instance of Nationalist and Extreme Right members of the Duma, under the leadership of Bishop Calogius of Kolm, a mass was sung in the Kazan Cathedral in St. Petersburg for the repose of the soul of the "martyred" boy. During the visit of the Tsar to Kieff in September, 1911, the case was reported to him and he was informed that the murderer was a Jew.

The judicial authorities and the police, however, were, in spite of much searching, unable to secure any positive evidence indicating the author or authors of the murder. Andrew Yushinsky was the thirteen-year-old illegitimate son of a woman now married to a bookbinder's employee named Prihodko. He lived with his mother in a suburb on the left bank of the Dnieper, and walked into town every morning to a Church school, often going to play near his former home in the Lukianovka with friends, of whom the chief was a boy named Zanuis Chyberiak. Early in the morning of March 25th, 1911, Andrew Yushchinsky went off to school as usual, but did not appear at school and did not return home. Eight days afterwards his body was discovered in the cave.

SLENDER EVIDENCE.

These were practically the only positive facts elicited in the course of an inquiry that has extended over more than two years. A number of volunteer detectives made their appearance and collected and presented to the investigating judge evidence both for and against the theory of ritual murder. Agents of the reactionaries brought up witnesses with strange stories of mysterious Jews. The Jews, aroused to indignant defence, gathered evidence tending to impute the guilt of the murder to a certain gang of criminals. The charge against Beiliss, who was arrested on August 16th, 1911, was based mainly on the authority of little children, supplemented by the guesses and haphazard assertions of older persons.

The hypothesis that led to Beiliss's arrest avers that on the morning of his disappearance Andrew Yushinsky went to Zhenia Cheberiak to get powder from him for a toy pistol. Two witnesses declared that on that day they saw the two boys together near where Cheberiak lived. Not far from Cheberiak's house is a large space of ground occupied by Zaitzev's brick-kiln. The fence is broken in places and children sometimes go in and play there. A woman and some children said that Yushinsky and Cheberiak were playing in this brickyard, when a black-bearded man was seen to rush out and drag off Yushinsky towards the furnace. This black-bearded man was it was then supposed, Beiliss an employee at the kiln. A detail added by some children was that with Beiliss there were two so-called Jews, who wore a curious black costume consisting of a tall hat and long garments. And this was the main thread of the evidence against Beiliss.

OUTBREAK STRIKE.

FIVE MUSIC HALLS AFFECTED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The lightning strikes of orchestras in five music halls in London took place last night. The performances were conducted to the accompaniment of a piano.—Reuter.

REFORMS IN THE SERVICES.

MORE SUGGESTIONS TO COMMISSION.

WITNESS AND BOMBAY DEMAND FOR EUROPEANS.

INDIAN POLICE OBJECTIONS TO WEARING TURBANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan was among the visitors to-day, when the first committee of the Royal Commission on Public Services resumed its work. Colonel H. T. Plase, Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College, and Lieut.-Col. Farmer, Chief Superintendent, were first examined.

Replying to the Chairman, Colonel Plase said he did not approve of the method of selection as made at present. A man's prospects in this department were injured if he entered it too late. It would be better for India if he could enter the Service young.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol witness suggested that the Veterinary Department and the Agricultural Department could work together by there being a Minister for Agriculture with two advisers—one Agricultural and one Veterinary.

Mr. J. Mackinna, C. S., Agricultural Advisor to Government, Director of the Research Institute, Pusa, said he was looking forward to a time when more Indians would be recruited in the Agricultural Department. He would suggest that every Provincial Government should have a Rural Commissioner. There was a great demand for a Family Pension Fund on the same lines as for the Indian civil servants.

Mr. Gokhale:—Is it not a fact that if you want to develop scientific agriculture in this country it is the emphatic duty of the State to recruit more Indians in the service, who would remain in this country and devote their attention in various directions, rather than men recruited from outside, who would likely retire at the earliest opportunity?

Witness:—Certainly, if right selection is made; but I may mention that the first opposition to the Indians came from Bombay. The Bombay Mill-Owners Association urged for the appointment of Europeans.

Mr. Gokhale: Perhaps it was only for cotton. Considering that you are not getting good men from England on the present rates of pay, would it not be in very way desirable that the Indian Agricultural Service should be manned by men specially selected and sent to Europe and America for training?—If the selection were properly made from among the Students of the Provincial Agricultural Colleges.

Suppose there were a Central College from which the most qualified students were selected?—That would ensure uniformity of selection but the success of the experiment will depend on the capacity of Indians for independent research work.

Mr. G. Clark of the United Provinces Agriculture Department the next witness said he would have two distinct services one consisting of men with little or no education and drawn from the cultivating class to do field work. Their pay starting on Rs. 20 and reaching to Rs. 80 and another service consisting of upper and lower branches to be selected out of successful graduates from the Agricultural College in India. He insisted on higher training in the Agricultural Colleges which he considered was most important.

Mr. Clark: For a long time a sufficient number of Europeans will be required to carry out Research work, though this again will depend on the number of qualified Indians that become available.

Lalla Mahan Gopal, a representative of the Punjab Agricultural Department, gave it as his opinion that two years training at an up-to-date laboratory at a western university was necessary for scientific departments. The college at Pusa should be developed to higher training, so that capable Indians might be available to fill appointments in the Imperial Service.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The second committee continued its sittings to-day under the presidency of Lord Ronaldshay. Evidence from the Police Department was given by two United Provinces officials. The third witness heard was Mr. G. F. Adam, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, who gave evidence for the Mines section. In the Police section, Mr. Richardson of the Imperial Police, United Provinces was co-opted member.

Mr. A. D. Ashdown, Principal, the Police Training School, Moradabad, representing the Imperial officers in the United Provinces, speaking with regard to the personnel of the candidates, said those who passed the examination fairly high up were satisfactory. One might desire some improvement on those who passed lower down.

Moulvi Zuhur Anwar Deputy Superintendent, Moradabad, representing Provincial Police officers of the United Provinces, preferred selection to examination of candidates. Those whom he represented complained of demi-official reports of a confidential nature. Indian officials objected to the compulsory wearing of the turban. They will probably continue to wear them, but they wished this distinction between them and the European officers removed. Witness advocated that twenty five per cent. of the officers should be Indians.

The next witness was Mr. G. F. Adam, Chief Inspector of Mines. He said the pay of Inspectors of Mines had never been fixed. That he suggested, should be altered. He hoped that in future officers would be recruited from the lower ranks. The average Indians would be hopelessly handicapped as mining engineers. In point of fact it was very difficult to get Indians to become even mine managers. There was demand for mine managers in India. There was a considerable number of fatal accidents in India, especially in the coal mines of Bengal where nearly 80 per cent. of the accidents occurred. These mines were examined about once a year.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: That is nearly as good as at Home.

LABOUR ANGRY.

THE CONVICTION OF MR. LARKIN.

MINISTERS AND ITS EFFECT ON BY-ELECTIONS.

London, Nov. 11.

The Cabinet meets to-day. In this connection the papers state that several members of the Cabinet are convinced that the imprisonment of Mr. Larkin in Dublin for sedition is one of the most important factors in the by-elections.

Reports everywhere in the country show that labour is incensed at the conviction, contrasting Mr. Larkin's treatment with that of Sir Edward Carson.

The "Daily Chronicle" in an editorial says it appears that the Government will atone for what it describes as a stupid blunder by releasing Mr. Larkin immediately.—Reuter.

INDIAN QUARTER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. GANDHI SENT FOR TRIAL.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 11.

Mr. Gandhi has been arrested at Greylingstad and sent to Durban for trial under Natal law.—Reuter.

2,000 MARCHERS RETURNED TO NATAL.

LATER.

The two thousand Indians who were arrested at Balfour, after marching over the border from Natal, have been sent back to Natal in special trains.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 11.

A large meeting of Nagpur people was held at the Macdonald Town Hall to sympathise with Indians in South Africa and send them help. Mr. Chitnavis presided. He said the question before the civilized world now was whether an Indian had the rights of citizenship in his Majesty's dominions. The majority of the English population in South Africa was for securing better treatment for Indians. Lord Hardinge was keenly watching developments, and they might be sure that all reasonable attempts to get better treatment in the Colonies for Indians would command the sympathy of all well-wishers like him. Mr. Deaved announced that Rs. 5,000 was promised by the people here and outside, who sympathised with the movement.

FRENCH LOAN TO CHINA.

PROBABLE OBJECTIONS BY FIVE POWERS.

PEKING, Nov. 10.

The Franco Chinese Bank and the Banque Industriale de Chine have signed a contract for a loan to China of one hundred and fifty million francs, of which sixty millions are intended for the construction of Pukou Port and sixty millions for the construction of the long-discussed Hankow-Wuchang bridge.

The remainder vaguely goes to the Ministry of Finance, thereby opening the way for objections by the Five Powers on the grounds that the loan is for administrative purposes. The matter has been kept very secret, presumably owing to the French Legation seeking this method of avoiding a conflict with the Five Powers, and also because it constitutes a further invasion of British spheres. A difficulty has arisen, however, in the final proviso, namely, to pay China twenty-five million francs in December, which is prior to the date on which Chinese bonds can be offered in Europe.—Reuter.

FIRST COLOURED MAYOR.

AN ENGLISH-BORN MULATTO ELECTED AT BATTERSEA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

An English-born Mulatto, named Archer, of the Progressive Party, has been elected Mayor of Battersea.

In a speech, replying to the objectors to the appointment from the point of view of colour, he said he was proud to be coloured. The Council had made history by electing him as the first coloured Mayor in England.—Reuter.

WELSH MINE DISASTER.

LARGE DONATION FROM AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Australian Government has given £2,000 to the Welsh mine disaster fund.—Reuter.

READING BY-ELECTION.

CHANCELLOR'S OPINION OF THE RESULT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

When asked his opinion on the result of the Reading by election, Mr. Lloyd George said, "None who understands the conditions at Reading will think anything of the result."—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Solomon, High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

MYSORE KHEDDAH.

HOW A TUSKER WAS SUBDUED.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S DAY AT THE STOCKADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, KARAPUR, Nov. 11.

Their Excellencies, accompanied by H. H. the Maharajah and the Yuvaraja, left camp yesterday morning at 9-30 and motored to the stockade into which the wild elephants had been driven on the previous night. The day was cloudy and cool, a drizzling rain falling at intervals. The operations during the day were confined to capturing a large tusker and taking him out of the stockade to a place about a mile distant, where he was tied up. The proceedings were most interesting and exciting.

The elephants, about 40 in number, were a seething mass, and reminded one of a huge football scrimmage, fighting and pushing and never still for an instant. About 10 a.m. the gate leading into the stockade was partially opened and four huge tusker koomkies, ridden by mahouts, entered the arena, shortly followed by six large female elephants also ridden by mahouts. These ten elephants manœuvred so as to single out the tusker from the remainder of the herd and pushed him to the side of the stockade from where men secured him to trunks of trees by means of thick ropes, which they tied round his hind legs. The mahouts then proceeded to fasten four ropes round his neck a difficult and precarious job which they successfully carried out with much skill and bravery. These four ropes were secured to four koomkies or tame elephants and two ropes round his hind legs were secured to two others. The tusker showed fight the whole time, tugging and straining at the ropes until an enormous tusker koomkie, His Highness's Durbar elephant, charged him several times and severely punished him. When he was sufficiently cowed the gate was opened and the remainder of the herd was driven in a corner of the stockade, where they were guarded by several koomkies after which the four elephants, to which were attached the ropes round the wild tusker's neck, proceeded to drag him out of the stockade.

PRODIGIOUS STRENGTH.

His strength seemed prodigious and for a minute or two he held his own with the four leading elephants but was eventually dragged out and down to the river bank, the two elephants to which his hind legs were secured following on. On the way down, however, a leading elephant escort made a bolt for an outlet from the stockade through which he got. He was passed by the prisoner, who was then going at a good fast trot. The rope became tight and it looked as if the koomkie would be pulled backwards and dragged after the rest. Luckily the rope broke and the water was reached without accident. Here there was a delay in order to enable another elephant to be tied on to the prisoner, who at once became restive and nearly pulled three of the koomkies over. For this he was badly chastised by a single tusker koomkie, known as Motital, who made for him in the water and brought him down on his knees. This completely sobered him and he gave no further resistance, and at 5 p. m., seven hours from the time when the rope was first put round his legs, he was safely secured in a small stockade by himself.

Their Excellencies watched the proceedings throughout and arrived back in the camp at 5-30 p.m. During the night and to-day the remainder of the herd will be pegged down, and the stockade in which they are at present will be cleared for another drive on Wednesday.

During the latter part of the week His Excellency will go out bison-shooting.

LATER.

To-day was spent in pegging out the herd of elephants captured on Sunday night. This morning his Excellency motored out with His Highness to a jungle about six miles from the camp, where a small drive for cheeta and sambur had been arranged. His Excellency, Sir James DuBoulay and Mr. Wood were placed in machans, and driven about three furlongs of bamboo jungle, a few rides going with the beaters; the sambur unfortunately broke back through the line. Mr. Wood however, secured a cheeta with a 33-inch head.

A REFRACTORY ELEPHANT.

His Excellency proceeded from here to a clearing in the angle in which the big tusker of last night had been pegged down together with a few more. The tusker had broken a big hole in the palisade during the night and while His Excellency was watching, he proceeded to demolish the remainder within his reach, but he was securely tied fore and aft and was unable to do any more damage while he was periodically punished by a huge durbar tusker called Ram Pershad.

His Excellency also paid a visit to a baby elephant, only a month old, which was very confiding and drank freely of the milk offered to it in a bamboo cup. After lunch Her Excellency went down to the stockades returning at about 6 p.m. to the camp by which time nearly all the elephants had been taken from the small stockade and pegged down in the jungle. Altogether 40 wild elephants have been captured out of the herd of 60 which crossed the river, the others having escaped on the first night. To-morrow another herd, 28 strong, will be driven from the outer stockade into the inner one, and the same operations will be gone through.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior arrived at the camp to-day.

ANTARCTIC MEDALS.

PRESENTATION BY ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Royal Geographical Society has presented special Antarctic medals to Lady Scott, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Oates, and Mrs. Bowers to whom the medal of the Italian Geographical Society was also presented.—Reuter.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA.

A FALSE BALANCE SHEET.

CHUNILAL ON PLEDGING OF BILLS.

"TRICKS" AND "WINDOW DRESSING."

The examination of the witnesses in connection with the enquiry in chambers by Mr. Justice Davar into the suspension of payment by the Credit Bank of India, was continued yesterday. Crowds of anxious creditors and others interested in the matter were present.

Punctually at 11-30 a.m., the court opened the proceedings and after the disposal of some urgent matters, Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, the Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank, whose examination had not been concluded the previous day, was called into the box.

The Advocate-General continued the examination of Mr. Chunilal. In reply to the Advocate-General's question regarding the letters that had been written by Mr. Chunilal's attorneys and inaccuracies pointed out the witness replied:

Mr. Ferreira called at the bank and I showed him all the books and accounts and he took down notes. But witness did not examine the notes taken by Mr. Ferreira. He knew the letters were of very great importance.

The Advocate-General: You are a very careful man, Mr. Chunilal?—I don't know whether I am. You are to judge that.

But, as a manager of a bank, you are expected to be very careful.—Yes.

Continuing witness said that he himself had not seen the letters and he saw the brief only the day before his examination. When he saw the brief on Thursday he pointed out to Mr. Ferreira the mistakes regarding the amount, dates, etc., and told him that these mistakes ought not to have occurred as he had shown him all the books and papers, and also the brief was not in accordance with his instructions.

Did you notice any mistakes other than what you pointed out that day?—From the brief, I did not notice any more, nor did I point out to Mr. Ferreira any more than I pointed out on Friday last. I did not see the letters themselves but only the proof of the evidence I was to give and from that I pointed out the errors.

Of course, your suspicions were aroused regarding whether Mr. Ferreira had understood your instructions?—No.

Even after Friday you did not think it advisable to see the letter?—What was done was done, and, moreover, I was to give my evidence the next day, so I thought I could give my explanations then. Besides, I had matters of prime importance to attend to, far more important than this, so I did not see Mr. Ferreira and read the letters.

Continuing, witness said that he received the letter from the liquidator on the 13th. Mr. Ferreira and Mr. Divan came to the office in the evening.

The Advocate-General: So you say two people misunderstood your instructions?—Mr. Ferreira was taking notes and Mr. Diwan was looking at the papers.

AN EXPLANATION.

The witness then explained why he could not attend to the letters. He said that, since the enclosure of the Credit Bank, there was a run on the Specie Bank head office as well as its twenty branches, and so he had to attend to the work of meeting the demands and dispatching money to the branches. Moreover, there was trouble, as the Specie Bank had large dealings with the Credit Bank to the extent of about 20 lakhs in *hundis*. The run on the bank continued till the end of last month, but since then, he added the rush had stopped and money had begun to come in.

You had no runs since, Thursday last?—No.

It didn't strike you since Thursday to read over what your attorneys had written on your behalf?—No.

Do you tell us as you don't know what they had written.—Yes.

Her memberd saying on Friday that that what he had to say in defence had been stated in the letter sent through his counsel. He saw Mr. Ferreira at 7 p. m., Thursday, in his office when he read over the copies of the proof and had a consultation with him on Friday morning in Mr. Jinnah's chambers when there were present Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Setalwad and his two solicitors. The only point that was then discussed was whether he should be examined or not. This consultation lasted about quarter of an hour. No one mentioned about the mistakes in the letter in Mr. Jinnah's presence nor had witness given instructions to his solicitors to instruct Mr. Jinnah about them.

I suppose one of your reasons for not giving evidence was that you had given your defence in the letters?—Mr. Jinnah pointed out some legal objections and they were absorbed in discussing the legal authorities, so that question was not raised.

Witness was shown a receipt and in answer to the Advocate-General he replied that on December 27 the Specie Bank lent the Credit Bank three lakhs of rupees at call and the money was refunded on the January 15, 1913. (This answer was subject to the checking of the Specie Bank books.)

Similarly, on June 27, the Specie Bank advanced four lakhs of rupees to the Credit Bank, at call, at the rate of 3 per cent.

The Credit Bank slip for the return of the money was shown, and the witness admitted payment of it on July 15, (subject to the checking of his books).

Any security for the loans?—Yes. This is what is known in banking circles as advances for window dressing purpose. When banks have to issue their half-yearly balance-sheets, they have to show a balance of at least 20 per cent. of the deposits in cash; and for this purpose they adjust the accounts in this manner. The account of the Credit Bank is debited and then is again credited for the amount in the current account, but no money is actually advanced.

(Continued on page 8.)

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

His Lordship: Is this window dressing well known in Pombay?—Yes, and in England too.

How is it shown on the Specie Bank account?—It is shown as a fixed deposit in the Credit Bank's account and as cash in the bank's account.

A FALSE BALANCE SHEET.

That balance sheet would be a false balance sheet?

Witness, after some discussion: It was a false one.

The witness explained that the bank should show 20 per cent. of cash in their six-monthly balance-sheet. For these small banks it would not pay to keep a large amount in cash, so they resort to this when they prepare their balance-sheets.

His Lordship: And so try to defraud the public? (Laughter.)—I cannot call it so.

Why?—Because it is resorted to by several other banks.

Because several banks do it, you won't call it a trick? (Laughter.)—I cannot call it a trick. It is only a routine business.

Witness then explained that he would not even call it routine, but as "what all banks do." He said that all the joint stock banks in India as well as in England, except the Presidency Banks and the Bank of England do this.

The Advocate-General: Did you charge interest on this?—Yes, we charge interest for the credit and allow interest on the current account.

Witness said his profit would be the difference between the two rates.

Witness then explained that the interest on these loans would be less than the current rates.

The Advocate-General: Do you do window dressing in the Specie Bank?—I will do it if necessary.

Mr. Jinnah objected to the question as it was not connected with the enquiry but the witness had answered before the objection was raised.

On the 5th of September did Jaffer tell you that the money was required for the purchase of shares he had contracted for?—Shares continued to be purchased, but delivery of them remained to be taken. The payment for these could not be made earlier.

The arrangement between you and Jaffer was that it was to be a *Badla* transaction so that the shares might not come for an indefinite time?—In ordinary settlement the shares ought to come between the 7th and 9th. But in this case they came in on the 13th.

In this case when should they have come in?—Under the arrangement between Jaffer and myself, they ought to have come in on September 24, one or two days earlier or later. Why he said the 24th was because this was a very big transaction, comering about 5,000 David's shares. They came in on the 13th with the transfer papers in the name of Jaffer. In the ordinary course it would take three days to effect the transfer, but in this case it being a heavy one, it required at least six days, so I fixed the date of the shares coming in about the 24th.

Had you any other transaction with any body else?—This was my first *badla* transaction, I mean on my own account.

Did you have a similar transaction on behalf of the Specie Bank?—There was no other bank with whom I was dealing. The Credit Bank was the only bank on my list. I have done business with brokers, but not with banks.

You answer this question, did you have any similar transactions on behalf of the Specie Bank?—I had "badla" transactions with brokers, but with brokers and with banks it is different. I have never allowed the money to remain with brokers. In the case of the Credit Bank, sometimes I allowed the shares to come in a day or two later.

In this case you took the money to the Credit Bank yourself?—Yes; I went with a check.

You had previous communication with Jaffer?—Yes he asked me to advance more money to finance the shares.

In this case the request was only verbal?—Yes.

On the 16th did Jaffer tell you that the shares were with the company?—Yes David or Fazul?—He didn't tell me whether they were David or Fazul.

If he had told you the truth that the shares were lodged with the company, he could have given you the numbers?—Yes.

It didn't interest you to enquire?—No, because there was no reason for distrust.

The People's Bank failed on the 20th?—I could not say exactly, but it was between the 18th and the 20th.

And the run on the Bombay banks began on the 20th?—The failure of the People's Bank did not affect the Bombay banks, but the run on these began on Oct 2, after the failure of the Credit Bank.

Witness said that the run on the Credit Bank might have begun two or three days after the failure of the People's Bank, i. e., about the 23rd.

When did you first enquire of Jaffer about the shares?—On Sept. 26.

Did you ask him about it afterwards?—Yes, on Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1.

What did he tell you?—He said: "you will get your shares—they are with the company, and I will hand them over to you as soon as I get them. He said the same to me on the 30th.

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

You believed this?—Suspicion had arisen in my mind. On the 24th Jaffer had taken Rs. 50,000 from my bank on the security of the All-India Life Insurance Co.'s shares. Then, till the 29th, did not come to me for any loan. So a suspicion arose in my mind on the 30th that Jaffer was raising money on my shares to meet the demands on his bank.

Did you make any inquiries at the company's office as to whether he had lodged our shares?—No.

Nor whether Jaffer had received the shares?—I had no necessity, as I was neither a seller nor a buyer of the shares.

Did you hear any information from any other source?—Yes, I heard from the bazar that Jaffar was selling heavily the David and Fazul shares.

Selling for cash or for October *vaida*?—Selling for cash and forsettlement, and mortgaging too.

Continuing, witness said that on Oct. 1, he told Jaffar that, if he did not deliver the shares he would be compelled to place the matter in the hands of his lawyers.

His Lordship: Did he appear to be afraid? He said that my shares were all right and I would get them. Then he asked if I could help him to raise more money.

In answer to the Advocate-General, the witness said that he informed Jaffer of the rumour in the bazaar that he, Jaffer, was selling his (witness's) shares. Jaffer replied that he had not dealt with his shares. This interview took place on the 1st at about 5-20 p.m. in the Credit Bank, and he again met Jaffer the same evening at the All-India Assurance Company's office at 7 p.m. He went there as he was called.

The Advocate-General: That is a time when you take a stroll at Chowpatty, Mr. Chunilal?—No, not in those days; those were anxious days.

When he went to the All-India Assurance Company's offices, Mr. Jaffer told witness that the run on the branches had become less, and then asked witness whether he could advance more money from the Specie Bank, to which he replied that he would, if they gave security. He told Jaffer that he had advanced all the money he could.

In answer to the Court, witness said that at that time he had a balance of 90 lakhs in the head office and in the branches, including hard cash, gold, silver, Government paper, etc.

At the time of the conversation there, several people were present, including Mr. Mistri, who is the auditor of the Specie Bank as well as the Credit Bank. Mr. Mistri was trying to induce witness to advance moneys to the Credit Bank. Witness replied that he would advance to the extent of ten lakhs if security were given. Mr. Mistri went to the Specie Bank on the 2nd, and took witness over to the All-India Insurance offices.

DECISION TO WIND UP.

On the morning of the 2nd, Mistri, before taking him to the All-India offices, showed him a copy of the resolution of the directors of the Credit Bank resolving to wind up the bank, and told him that Jaffer did not tell them the previous night that he was going to the directors to get their sanction to the winding up. When he went to the All-India Assurance Company he found Jaffer there. He also found Jaffer's brothers Kurmali, and Rahim there. Jaffer's brother, Noor Mahomed, was not there; so far as he remembered, he was ill. When he got to the All-India Insurance Company's office he showed the resolution to Jaffer and asked him, "What is this?" He replied, that he wanted money on securities. Witness reminded Jaffer that he had told him that he would do so several times before. Jaffer then told him that he had Rs. 25,000 with him that day and that he would require forty to fifty thousand more for the next day. He said he had plenty of securities in shares, jewellery, etc. Witness told him that he would not advance on jewellery as he had bitter experience, but that he was willing to advance on securities. He then said he had 1,200 Baroda Tramway Co's. shares on which he wanted Rs. 50,000. Witness consented to advance the amount on the shares with the addition of the personal security of the four Joosab brothers. After this Jaffer went to his bank and witness to his. It was not a fact that Jaffer refused to go to his bank without the money. It is not a fact that witness accompanied Jaffer to the Credit Bank. After doing his work at the Specie Bank, witness went to Jaffer at the Credit Bank at about half past eleven. Then a promissory note was drafted by the three brothers, Kurmali, Rahim and Jaffer, endorsed by the Credit Bank, and handed over to witness along with the bundle of shares and the blank transfer, and this was sent to the Specie Bank. A cheque was then drawn by Jaffer for Rs. 50,000 on the Specie Bank. After the shares were sent to the Specie Bank witness followed and gave instructions to the bank officials to cash a cheque for Rs. 50,000 and asked them to take the signature of Noormohamed when he turned up in the office in the evening.

SECURITY FOR THREE LAKHS.

Witness then went again to the Credit Bank and asked for the shares in respect of his three lakhs and ten thousand. Jaffer said that he had sold witness's shares to meet demands, and that he would substitute for their bills to the extent of one lakh and twenty thousand about 2,000 shares of the All-India Insurance Company and a hundred shares of the Baroda Tramway and besides he would, with his brother Karamali, execute a bond mortgaging his bungalow at Baroda.

The Advocate-General: Is it general to pledge bills?—Yes, bank's discount bills.

Does the Specie Bank pledge Bills?—I do not pledge my bills, I don't deal much in bills. All small banks used to pledge their bills with the larger banks.

Has the Credit Bank pledged their bills before with you?—I don't recollect.

Well, Mr. Chunnilal, do you consider this pledging of bills by Jaffer as a usual transaction—Yes. As security for advance, it is usual.

Can you mention any instance in which other banks have pledged their bills with the Specie Bank?—Yes, we have transactions with about fifty banks in England. They send us cheques and bills for realisation. On the security of these they draw on us. When the amount is realised, we credit them for the amount they have drawn. I consider this tantamount to pledging bills.

Well, can you mention any instance of any bank in Bombay pledging bills?—Witness at first said he did not remember any, but after a few moments he said he recollected one instance in which a certain bank had pledged a bill with the Specie Bank.

On the Court resuming hearing after lunch the Advocate-General continued his examination of Mr. Chunilal.

You said a bank had pledged a bill with your bank, which bank was that?

Mr. Jinnah objected to the question and said that the witness should not be asked to give out the name of the bank.

His Lordship—If the bank is such that its name could not be given out, it is not worth being called a bank.

The witness then said that it was the Pioneer Bank, and that the bill was one which had been endorsed by that bank to the Specie Bank.

The Advocate-General drew the attention of the court to the fact that this was an ordinary transaction in which two persons sign a bill and money is advanced on it.

Regarding the bills that had been transferred by the Credit Bank to Mr. Chunilal, the Advocate-General asked witness whether those bills were executed by persons to whom he himself would have advanced the loans.

The witness answered that he thought the signatories substantial men.

The witness was pointed out certain items on bills signed by Karamali Brothers and asked whether those bills were in any way better than the promissory notes executed by the four brothers.

Witness answered that besides these bills his money was secured by securities and a mortgage on the house in Baroda.

His Lordship: Then, why did you take these bills?—I took them to secure my money.

His Lordship: you grabbed as much as you could. (Laughter.)

The Advocate-General: Would you have advanced Rs. 1,500 to Hassambhay?—Well, I might have advanced him this small amount.

In spite of your knowing that there was decree against him for about six lakhs?—I would not have considered Hassambhay a bad party for such a small sum as Rs. 1,500.

His Lordship: You would have advanced the amount out of public money?—Although he is not a first class creditor, he would be able to pay this sum.

His Lordship: Is he a third class creditor? (Laughter.)

OVERDUE BILLS.

The Advocate-General then enquired about the bills he had got, and witness said that out of the bills he had received, Rs. 35,000 worth had fallen due and had not been paid.

The Advocate-General: Do you think you can get that money?—I cannot say.

Are you hopeful?—Well, I am. I shall consider about it when I think of the means of recovering them from any of the securities.

The Advocate-General then asked witness about a bill that had been signed by Nanjee Khairaz, and asked whether he considered it as good.

Witness: I consider it good because it is endorsed by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama.

The Advocate-General: Mr. Chunilal, there are no intending purchasers here, so you can answer freely. For what price will you sell that security now?

Mr. Jinnah: Your Lordship, is it a question under the Company's Act or an auction by the Advocate-General?

The question was again put to the witness who said, "I would consider that when a party comes with cash in hand to purchase it, we would settle it between us."

The witness was then asked when the papers were handed over to him. He replied that it was in the afternoon. The securities consisted of a promissory note for a lakh and twenty-thousand by the four Joosab brothers, 2,000 shares of the Baroda Tramway Company and bills for a lakh and fifty thousand.

The Advocate-General: Did you not consider these bills a jot lot?—All bills are like that executed by different persons.

Did you not think that these were all the securities they had in their possession?—No. They had several other securities also with them as they showed several to me.

The witness then said that the securities were delivered to him at the Credit Bank and he then went over to the Specie Bank. Witness said he knew Mr. Aranha, the accountant of the Credit Bank. Witness did not remember to have seen Mr. Aranha that afternoon when the bills were handed over to him. The bills appeared to have been endorsed by Aranha. He did not know whether the fact of the transfer had been told to the accountant.

Would you be surprised to hear that the accountant had debited all these bills describing them as sent to the Indian Specie Bank for discounting them?—yes. I was supposed to hear about the statement made by the accountant to the auditors and stated in their papers that I was present when the matter was discussed about discounting the bills in the bank. I hold the covering letter that was given with the bills which will disprove the statement.

Witness then said that the draft of the covering letter was prepared by him. A draft of the letter was shown to the witness, and he said that it was in his hand writing, but there was a mistake in that as the number of Tramway Company's shares was stated as 1,381 instead of 2,000.

Was not this draft and the other draft prepared in your office? I cannot say until I see the drafts.—I must have drafted these letters and the other documents before I went to the Credit Bank.

This must have taken place in the afternoon?—No, because the securities and the transfer forms were given to me at the Credit Bank and I returned with them to my office before half past two.

Continuing, witness said that at this interview Jaffer told witness that he had informed the directors, Sir Balchandra and Dr. Patel, by telephone, that matters were getting better and the bank's doors had not been closed. He had also informed Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin, who was at Thana at the time, about the matter. Mr. Jaffer said he did so as Sir Balchandra had told him to try to get some loan and try to prevent the closing of the bank.

Will you tell us what happened at the second interview at 5-30 p.m.?—I went to the bank again at 5-30.

His Lordship: Why, to get more securities?—No. I went to enquire whether the payments were made or not. Jaffar informed me that he had sent a cheque for Rs. 4,000 on my bank which amount remained as balance. He said that there was a bank telegraphic transfer for Rs. 10,000 or so received from Sind, which he said he would cash the next day. He asked me to meet him in the evening at the All-India Insurance office.

QUESTION OF FURTHER LOANS.

After finishing work in my office, I went there; and then the question of raising further loans for the next day was discussed. At this time there were present Mr. Rahim Joosab, Mr. Jaffer Joosab, and Mr. N. R. Mistry. I then suggested that a list of all the securities should be made out and that I should be shown the general ledger balances showing what amount they ought to have in overdraft accounts, current accounts, fixed loans, cash credits and bills discounted. The book was sent for and was shown to me. While the book was being brought, Mr. Mistri raised a point if the Indian Specie Bank could lend two lakhs of rupees on personal securities to the Credit Bank. Mr. Jaffer at once said to Mr Mistri "Mr. Chunilal has often told us that he would not lend without security. What is the use of talking about loans without securities?" In the meanwhile, the general ledger balance book arrived, and I found out that the bank ought to have, in different accounts, securities to the extent of 26 lakhs of rupees.

The Advocate-General:—What sort of securities is?—We will come to that.

Witness continuing said:—Jaffer then said that five lakhs of capital subscribed by the members of his family had not been paid in and stood to the credit of the loan account, and this had to be deducted from the twenty-six lakhs. Jaffer further said that five lakhs had been lent to the members of his family by the Credit Bank and for which there was no security and these must also be deducted. So that there was a balance of 16 lakhs which was lent to outsiders. I then said they should prepare a list of the outside debtors. Neither Mr. Mistri nor Jaffer contradicted my statement that the bank ought to have securities to the extent of 16 lakhs. They then said, Very well, we are giving instructions to the staff to make out a list of the securities. If the book were handed over to me, I could show to the court immediately how I arrived at this figure. Over and above these 16 lakhs, there was an item of two lakhs and seventy-five thousand on *budla* account, which Jaffer could not explain. It was now nine o'clock and Jaffer said that he would come to my bungalow at Bandra at seven o'clock in the morning with the list of the securities. I then went away, after nine o'clock.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A LOAN.

On the morning of the 3rd, Jaffer and Rahim came to my bungalow at Bandra. They brought with them a list of overdrafts for about two lakhs and fifty thousand, and a list of bills discounted for three lakhs and ten thousand. When I began to see the list of bills discounted, I saw the page they showed me began with "carried forward, Rs. 2,20,000," and when I asked them for the previous pages, they said they had forgotten the other pages at their bungalow. I then enquired as to where the list for the remaining ten or eleven lakhs was. Mr. Rahim said that they were not worth anything. Out of the two lists I picked out certain items of bills discounted and overdrafts and said I would advance them Rs. 70,000 on those securities, so far as I remember they were all personal securities. When I proposed to give Rs. 70,000, they asked that on these securities my bank should advance two lakhs of rupees. They said they had determined not to begin work unless they had two lakhs in their hands. I said Rs. 70,000 was a good round sum for them and I said I could not advance two lakhs on those securities. They said that under these circumstances they would telephone not to open the bank that day, and having telephoned from my house they left. That closed the interview on the 3rd.

The Advocate-General: You saw the resolution on the 2nd, and even then you did not suspect about the stability of the bank?—No. It was stated in the resolution that if a loan could be obtained the work of the bank would be continued. I thought the bank had securities and, therefore, although they had no cash, they could raise money on the securities and continue business.

You thought they had other securities besides those handed over to you on the 2nd?—Yes.

You would not feel nervous if your directors passed a similar resolution?—Well, it is according to the circumstances under which the resolution is passed—the conditions at the time, the language of the resolution, etc. Here is an indefinite resolution passed at twelve o'clock in the night, when no directors meet but one man goes to the other man's house and sets his initials. I thought that was a trick to threaten me to advance them money, the wording of the resolution was conditional and they had told me they had securities. If they had securities, they would have got an advance from any of the other banks.

At this stage the court rose and the further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

THE AMRITSAR BANK.

QUESTION OF LIQUIDATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

A meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Amritsar Bank, held at Gurdaspur has passed the following resolutions:—That the liquidation of the bank be carried out through the court; that the meeting is opposed to the appointment of the liquidators proposed by the bank from the circle or class of persons directly or indirectly connected with the debtor concerns of the bank.

SATURDAY'S FIRE.

ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE.

An estimate of the damage caused by the fire on Saturday morning last, in the building occupied by Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., in Tamarind Lane, Fort, is contained in a further report submitted to the Commissioner of Police by Superintendent Waker of "A" ward. The estimate is as follows:—

Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Rs. 3,00,00 covered by insurance with the London Assurance Corporation.

Messrs. Mulji Jetha, Rs. 7,000, insured with the Yorkshire Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 5,000.

The adjoining building belonging to Mr. H. S. Batliwala and which is situate to the South Rs 5,000, insured with Messrs. Volkart Bros.

The adjoining building at the North end, belonging to Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Rs. 3,000, insured with Messrs. Bruel and Co., and Messrs. Norman and Co. The first floor of Mr Batliwala's building occupied by Messrs Morarji Gosuldas and Co., Rs. 2,000 not insured.

Total damage by fire and water Rs. 8,17,5.00.

THE CONDUCT OF SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Aylward and I would like to contradict the suggestion in the newspapers, that our servants ran away out of the burning building, without finding out whether we were aware of the fire or not. The fact is that my boy was not in the building at the time, and Mr. Aylward's boy, the hamal and two chhokras were awakened by my shouting to Mr. Aylward and they being nearer to the fire than we were able to see that they could get down the back staircase.

They knew that we could get out over the next building, so there was no need for them to come up to us, otherwise I firmly believe that they would have done so.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. WEBSTER.

His Highness the Nizam left on Monday evening for Ajmer and salutes were fired the Nizam's and from the British guns.

BIKANER STATE.

POPULAR ASSEMBLY OPENED.

ELABORATE AND IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIKANER, Nov. 11.

Nov. 10, 1913, was an epoch making day in the annals of the State of Bikaner. Through the broad-minded, generous, and enlightened policy of the ruler the people of Bikaner were this day formally granted a representative government, and they have not been slow to recognize their indebtedness to their ruler for this and other benefits.

The inauguration ceremony was fittingly made the occasion of much pomp and splendour, when a full state ceremonial was observed. Long before the appointed hours streams of motors and carriages, with a few private motor-cars, were wending their way towards the King-Emperor George V Hall, conveying members-elect and spectators, the nobility, and the gentry of Bikaner to the future hall of the Representative Assembly. First the booming of guns heralded the departure of the Maharao of Kotah and the Resident from their respective residencies, the salutes being repeated at the King-Emperor's Hall. They were given seats of honour, the gallery of special boxes being reserved for them as also for the heir-apparent of Palanpur. In the galleries and the body of the hall were also assembled the numerous nobles and officials of the State with a good number of European ladies and gentlemen. A salute of 17 guns at 10-20 a.m. announced the departure of H. H. the Maharajah from the fort. The road was lined by the various units of the Bikaner State forces, with their handsome uniforms—the white uniform with red facings and gold of the Ganga Rishala, the famous Bikaner Camel Corps, and the red uniform of the Sadul Light Infantry, the oldest regiment in the Bikaner Army, which played a proud part against the rebels in the mutiny as part of the Bikaner forces co-operating with the British Government. These were greatly admired, whilst for some people the French grey uniforms of His Highness's Body-guard had a special attraction. On the road between the fort and the King-Emperor's Hall were erected, by the public of Bikaner, two very pretty triumphal arches, one covered entirely by paper flowers tastefully arranged, and the other faced almost entirely with different kinds of cloths and watches arranged in a neat design, the tribute of the trading community. On this arch the hands of all the clocks and watches were set at 10-30 denoting not only the hour fixed for the inauguration of the Assembly, but being emblematical of the State of Bikaner marching with the times. Public enthusiasm was further marked by the whole road from the fort to the King-Emperor's Hall being strewn with real flowers, mostly roses, a loyal offering of His Highness's subjects to their ruler on this great and unique occasion.

THE PROCESSION.

His Highness's procession formed an imposing cavalcade composed of a strong escort of over 200 Lancers and came into view after entering the gardens of the Victoria Memorial Club, inside which is situate the King-Emperor's Hall. The Maharaja and the Maharaja Kumar were in the uniforms of the Ganga Rashala and Sadul Light Infantry respectively. His Highness drove in a state carriage with handsome bay horses ridden by postillions in which were also His Highness's Military Secretary and A.-D.-C. Punctually at 10-30 a.m. the state carriage pulled up opposite the steps of the Hall, and His Highness on alighting was met by his cousin, Maharaj Bahiruninga Bahadur, Vice President, and the members of His Highness's Executive Council as well as the members-elect of the Representative Assembly. A procession was formed, the Maharaja's staff leading the way. Standing behind His Highness were five Huzuris bearing the regalia, the State sword, shield and the chaunwars and morchals, adding a picturesque effect to a beautiful Hall.

THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

His Highness delivered a very striking and impressive speech. In the course of this he said:—Gentlemen, all the necessary formalities having now been observed I have much pleasure in hereby declaring open the Representative Assembly of the Bikaner State. Gentlemen of the Representative Assembly, I offer you one and all a most cordial welcome and at the outset of our proceedings and as our first corporate act, I ask you, my first Representative Assembly, to join me in formally tendering through the Government of India to His Imperial and Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor a respectful message of our unflinching loyalty and deep devotion to His Imperial Majesty, and of our devout wishes for the health and long life of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and the Royal family.

ASSEMBLY'S CONSTITUTION.

The Assembly is to consist of 35 members, including the six members of my Executive Council; ten members to be elected and nineteen to be nominated by me. The preparation and consideration of all the rules connected with the Assembly and the working out of all the details naturally took some time and as I did not wish to further delay the inauguration of the Assembly, I have on this occasion nominated all the members to represent the various communities, but on the expiry of the term of three years of the present Assembly the members who have to be elected shall be sent to the Assembly by their different electorates as shown in the rules. I might add that it is my intention to pass a Municipal Act and have all or a certain proportion of Municipal Commissioners elected by electorates of residents in the municipality. I am at present also considering a scheme for organising and improving the District Municipalities and the Municipal system throughout the State.

The ceremonies came to a conclusion with prayers for His Highness the Maharaja and blessing of the Assembly by the Raja's pandits.

Gongs were sounded in almost all the temples in the city of Bikaner, at the same time there was a firing of the salute of 17 guns to mark the establishment of the Representative Assembly.

KARACHI NOTES.

DRAMATIC CLUB'S NEW DEPARTURE.

CHANGE FROM MUSICAL COMEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

The last week or so has been one continuous whirl of excitement, for the "Karachi Week" has been on, and we have had a surfeit of all sorts of sport and amusement. By way of lifting the curtain on the "Week" the Karachi Amateur Dramatic Club presented at the Frere Hall for three nights Mr W. Somerset Maughan's play—"Mrs. Dot." It has hitherto been the invariable custom of the K. A. D. C. to put on the boards some musical comedy at this time of the year, and the departure from this on the present occasion has probably been due to the fact that the management were anxious to take advantage of Miss Dorothy Bell's presence among us to present "Mrs. Dot," which as your readers doubtless know, is essentially a play for one clever actress and for hardly any one else. Having had some experience of this gifted young lady's histrionic powers, all Karachi society were looking forward to a special treat, and the management were not backward in booming the piece.

THE OPENING NIGHT.

The opening night at once showed that the public were not to be disappointed for Miss Bell gave a most finished, presentment of the chief character of the play and the whole performance was for a personal triumph. The part of the quick-witted, bright-tongued purposeful young woman, who, with an elaborate armament of fascinations, has to battle for a husband—a husband who in a mood of reckless romance tied himself up in an engagement to the other woman, and who in a mood of equally reckless sentimentality will not throw over his untrue love for his true love, was played very cleverly. Miss Bell infused a vitality into the part which made it impossible for the interest in the plot to flag for an instant; her technique was beyond cavil, and her articulation was refreshingly clear and crisp. She was well supported by the other performers. Mrs. Elsworth, as the aristocratic match-making mother of a marriageable daughter succeeded beyond all expectation in giving a pleasing representation of a somewhat disagreeable character, and she well deserved the applause which a generous audience accorded to her. The part of the daughter, a simple, empty minded, over-grown school girl, who is quite ready to love any presentable young man who is sufficiently passionate in his vows to satisfy her sense of romance, must have been somewhat uncongenial to Miss West. If she failed to give a proper portrayal of the character she succeeded in pleasing by a natural charm, and her song was a pleasant interlude.

HERO OF THE PLAY.

The part of the hero who is the object of the battle between the women, was played by Mr. Anderson, who as an old and experienced actor, has had considerable practice in the role of the stage lover. His acting on this occasion showed that despite some stage mannerisms which are apparently irradicable, he had conscientiously studied the part. The premier honours among the men undoubtedly fell to Captain Snowell as "Blenkinsop," the cynical and creaky old bachelor, full of caustic comicality, who goes about making all sorts of pungent reflections on society's foibles, and appears heartily to enjoy his own shrewdness of tongue. The part certainly seemed to suit him admirably. Mr. Bell as Freddie Parkins, an undergraduate of the University of Oxford, who consoles the giddy girl for the loss of her first love, gave an impersonation which for vitality and realism went far to make the play a success. Messrs. Mahon and T. C. Beaumont, who as practiced humourists, never fail to give an effective rendering of any part they undertake, represented two minor characters with distinction; and the subsidiary roles were taken by Messrs K. M. Coxe, O. Turton, and G.H. Raschen. As usual the play was admirably staged and the general voice proclaimed it as one of the best on the record of the K. A. D. C.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

A very special effort had been made this year to make these races attractive and the management undoubtedly had succeeded in making up a splendid programme, in consequence there were an unusually large number of visitors from Quetta, and visitors pulled off most of the prizes. The meeting was under the patronage of the Commissioner-in-Sind, Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C.S., Brigadier-General Shaw, and the Mir of Khairpur. There was a very large attendance on the second day; and the interest was well maintained. Most of the events were well contested, and some were very exciting. On the last day of the races there was an exceptionally large attendance—indeed in the history of the Karachi Turf Club there never was witnessed a more brilliant and enthusiastic crowd of on-lookers. It was a day when good business was done, long odds were given and good prices ruled. It was generally acknowledged that some of the best racing seen in Karachi was witnessed.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS CASE.

PROCEEDINGS STAYED.

KOTTAYAM, Nov. 11.

The Buckingham—Stephens murder case was resumed to-day before Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, Division First Class Magistrate.

Swyny, the first accused, presented a petition stating that his claim to be treated as a European British subject had already been established and accepted by the Court but that his petition was rejected on the ground that it came too late.

After the prosecution evidence was gone into the Magistrate said that in the absence of orders from the High Court to the contrary he would commit the case to the Kottayam Sessions Court.

It transpires that the Magistrate has received telegraphic orders from the Travancore High Court to stay proceedings.

A QUIET BAKR-ID.

DELICATE SITUATION AT HOWRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Bakr-Id festival passed off quietly in Calcutta yesterday. An orderly crowd of over fifteen thousand people attended a prayer meeting on the maidan and the mosques were filled to overflowing. A large force of police was posted in the vicinity of the Armenian Street in connection with the "Korbani." The proceedings went off, however, without any undue incident. Five cows were sacrificed by 8 o'clock. Thirty-six cows were sacrificed in the Jorasanko, forty in Coolootollah, fifteen in Machipara, seven in Bow Bazar, and five each in Puddopukur and Burra Bazar. A few were also sacrificed in the suburban mosques.

Some apprehension was felt regarding the impending proceedings at Liloah, on the E. I. R. Railway. For the first time since the building of the mosque, the "Korbani" was sanctioned there by the District Magistrate of Howrah. Last year the then District Magistrate of Howrah, Mr. Radice, refused to sanction the slaughter of cows in the mosque, which is situated in the heart of the Hindu locality. The Hindus objected to the slaughter this year, but their objections were overruled. A dozen men of the Howrah Armed Police were held in readiness at a convenient place near the mosque, while half a company of the East Indian Railway Volunteers, under Major C. G. H. Danby, patrolled the road in front of the mosque with bayonets fixed, while two cows were slaughtered inside the mosque without any disturbance. The local police lined the Station Road in great strength and the Grand Trunk Road was patrolled by constables armed with regulation lathis.

At Howrah Station Ponton Ghat a formidable crowd of Hindu boatmen and goods shed coolies became excited at the sight of a cow tied to the railing of the Pontoon. The cow was intended for slaughter on board the Port Commissioner's ferry steamer Buckland. The crowd made a demonstration whereupon the Railway Police on duty on the Pontoon had the cow put on board the steamer, where it was slaughtered at noon. A posse of constables attached to the River Police guarded the Pontoon against any outbreak during the Korbani. Trouble was anticipated at Serampore, but the presence of two companies of Sikhs and a detachment of Gurkhas had the desired effect of maintaining order. A detachment of Howrah Police with a posse of Military Police were despatched to Uluberia on Sunday afternoon, but no trouble has as yet been reported.

KIRKEE CANTONMENT CASE

CHARGE AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

Hormusjee N. Merchant, Parsee Superintendent of the Kirkee cantonment, was to-day committed to the Sessions Court for trial on charges of receiving illegal gratification, extortion and kindred charges. Merchant brought a charge against two Hindu and Borah petty contractors named Ramji Ravji and Gufferoux Alibux, to the effect that they had defamed him to Colonel Cadell, President of the Kirkee Cantonment Committee, by accusing him of taking bribes. They were convicted and fined Rs. 200 each, but in pursuance of their charges, they have secured Merchant's trial by the Sessions Judge.

NEW SERIAL STORY:

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

By RUBY M. AYRES.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Lena had an engagement to dine with the Hillyers that evening. After the Hon Vivian had left her, she lay down on the couch in her room and closed her eyes.

She told her maid to call her at six; her head was throbbing—she wanted to be quiet—to be alone to think!

But she could only think of Peter—Peter ill! perhaps dying! and the thought seared her very soul.

Selfish butterfly that she was, all that was best in her loved this half boy, half man, who had—perhaps unconsciously—brought sunshine into the disillusionment of her life.

If only he had cared for her! She wondered, dully, is they—he and she—would have found happiness if Peter had loved her as she loved him.

But Peter did not believe in divorce—he had heard him say many times that no matter how much he might care for another man's wife, he would never let her know it. At one time she had put his indifference down to that—now she knew she had cherished a vain hope.

And perhaps Peter would die. The thought drove her to her feet and sent her pacing the room.

She knew why Peter was ill—he was broken-hearted, and she knew that she herself had largely contributed to the havoc that had suddenly crashed into his happy-go-lucky life.

What a poor reparation for the loyal friendship he had given her during the past three years! She hated herself—she knew she was not good enough for Peter's forgiveness, and yet he had forgiven her—he had asked her pardon for anything harsh he might have said in his passionate anger and disappointment.

When her maid came to dress her she looked at Lena's flushed face and feverbright eyes quizzically.

"Madam does not look fit to go out," she said, mildly.

Lena told her to mind her own business, but she would have given a great deal if she might have crawled into bed and hidden herself from the world.

"I'm going to wear my black lace frock," she said, tartly, "and the pearl necklace Mr. Constable gave me."

The necklace had been Peter's one real extravagance—he had bought it in the early days of their friendship, and been hard up for a year in consequence.

Of all her jewels—and she had many—Lena treasured it most. She told Peter once, in a reckless mood, that she meant to have it buried with her.

Pearls suited her—her neck and shoulders were very white and firm. She looked her best when she stood for a moment before the long glass while the maid held her white fur cloak; then she turned away with a little shrug, and went downstairs to the waiting car.

Her head still throbbed painfully—she felt hot and cold by turns. She gave the man the Hillyers' address—but before they had gone the length of the street she pulled the check-string and told him to go round through the Adelphi to Peter's chambers.

When the car stopped, she got out and walked up the steps.

She noticed that there was straw in the road, and that the door-knocker was muffled. Was he then, so very ill?

Mrs. Gates opened the door; her eyes were red with weeping—she admitted Lena silently.

"How is he?" Lena's eyes rather than her trembling whisper asked the question.

Mrs. Gates began to sob.

"Oh, he's very ill," she wailed, brokenly. "Very ill! The doctor is with him now. Oh, Mr. Peter! Mr. Peter!"

Lena groped for a chair, and sat down with a feeling of intolerable weakness. Peter was going to die—she was sure of that!—and then she would die too!—life would have nothing more to offer her—life without Peter would be unbearable!

The doctor came downstairs followed by a nurse in uniform; he glanced at Lena interestedly, but she was unconscious of his gaze. When the nurse came back alone, she rose and caught her arm.

"Let me see him—let me see Mr. Constable—just for a moment! I won't speak—I won't let him know I am there—but I must see him—just for a moment."

The nurse looked at her hesitatingly; she saw the fever bright eyes and flushed cheeks, and wondered if this woman were the "Betty" for whom Peter called, and called ceaselessly.

"He won't know you," she said, at length, compassionately. "It can do no harm—just for a moment."

Lena dropped her fur coat carelessly from her shoulders; she felt weak and trembling as she followed the nurse up the stairs; she had to hold to the balusters to support herself.

Peter's room was in darkness save for a shaded light on the dressing-table. She could just see the outline of his long, thin figure in the bed—the weary, restless tossing of his head on the pillow.

She stood looking at him with despairing eyes—the nurse had moved away; she bent above him, whispering his name.

"Peter! Peter!"

For a moment the restless head lay still—it almost seemed as if her agonized whisper had reached him through his delirium, and momentarily arrested him; then through the room his hoarse voice called the name of the girl he loved:—

"Betty! Betty!"

The woman watching him felt as if her heart stopped beating: she closed her eyes with a sick feeling of faintness. The nurse came forward.

"You must go now," she said, softly.

Lena seemed not to hear; she went up to the bedside and, stooping her beautiful head, kissed Peter's forehead—once, very softly and tenderly, as a mother might kiss the brow of her dead child—then she turned and walked away.

She went down the stairs with a curious feeling that the end of the world had come. She got into the car and mechanically gave the Hillyer' address, but everything seemed unreal, as if it it were happening outside her own life—as if she were an impersonal observer.

Mrs. Hillyer was startled by the haggard beauty of her guest's face. The two women were alone in the drawing-room for a few moments before dinner. The Hillyers seldom gave large parties—Lena knew that she would probably be the only guest—but she liked Mrs. Hillyer, and trusted her, as most people did, by instinct.

"Are you ill?" the elder woman asked, in concern, as she looked at Lena's flushed beauty apprehensively.

Lena laughed.

"Not ill," she said. "But so wretched—so utterly, utterly wretched. Oh, I wish I could die!" The last word was a voiceless whisper—she hid her face in her hands.

Mrs. Hillyer sat down beside her.

"Tell me about it," she said, and, hardly conscious of what she said, Lena told her the whole unhappy story keeping nothing back—confessing her love for Peter—her own unhappy marriage—her jealousy of Betty Dean—the mischief she had deliberately made.

"And now they say he is dying," she finished, with a world of tragedy in her voice. "And if he dies, I shall have killed him. If only I could die, too—if only I could die, too!"

Mrs. Hillyer's eyes were full of tears; she had always pitied this woman though she knew little enough of the story of her life; but now, in the light of this broken confession, she leaned suddenly over her and took her in her arms.

"Oh, you poor little child—you poor little child!" she said, compassionately.

Lena moved restlessly in the kind embrace.

She wanted to throw herself down and sob and sob away the misery and desolation of her heart, but she dreaded losing her self-control; once it was broken down, she did not believe she could ever strain back to the forced indifference and worldliness with which she had cloaked her real feelings for so many years.

She rose to her feet with a stifled exclamation.

"If only I could undo it all!" she said, passionately, wringing her hands. "If I could only let him know that I am sorry—that I really want him to be happy!"

"Do you mean that?" asked Mrs Hillyer, quietly; her mother-eyes met Lena's passionate gaze steadily.

"Oh, I do—I do!" said Lena.

Mrs. Hillyer held out her hand.

"Come with me, then," she said.

She led the way upstairs, and down the corridor that led to the nursery; then she opened the door, and drew Lena into the room.

A girl sat at the table in the lamp light working—or, at least, an open basket and a pile of little socks lay on the table beside her, but she was sitting with folded hands, looking before her with unhappy eyes.

She started up when she heard the door open. Mrs. Hillyer went forward.

"I have brought someone to see you, Miss Edgar," she said.

There was a moment's silence; across the room Betty's eyes met Lena's—then the latter gave a little stifled cry:—

"Oh!!" she said, with unbearable pain in her voice. "Oh, I did not think I should see you!"

Betty had turned very white, but she did not move—and Mrs. Hillyer went softly away, leaving the two women alone.

Lena walked up to the table which divided them, and leaned her diamond-laden hands on it as if for support.

"Peter is dying," she said; he is dying because you have left him—and I know that you left him because of me. I love him, too—perhaps I love him better than you do—I don't know; but I love him well enough now to send you back to him though it is like dying—to do it." She stopped; her breath came fluttteringly. "Do you love him well enough to go to him?" she demanded, fiercely.

Betty's lips moved, but no words would come. Lena leaned across the table and caught her wrist.

"How dare you hesitate?" she said, "He's the best man in the world—you ought to go on your knees and thank God that he loves you. If I thought that he loved me I should die of happiness; but he doesn't—he never did. It's always been you, ever since he first met you—it wasn't your money—Peter wouldn't care if you hadn't a pennypiece—if you hadn't a rag to your back. He'd take you, whatever you were—that's how Peter loves you——" She broke off with a sob. "Oh, go to him—go to him!" She added, and her voice was shaken with tears. "Go and tell him that you love him, and that he must get well for your sake!"

She dropped her beautiful head suddenly on her outflung arms and began to sob.

A flush of painful colour streaked Betty's white cheeks.

She looked at the weeping woman before her with bitter jealousy in her eyes.

Was it true that Peter could love her—Betty—when he had but to stretch his hand to this woman, so much more beautiful—so much more attractive—to bring her to his feet?

In a flash her mind travelled back over those few short weeks when she had been under Peter's guardianship, and each day seemed an answer to her doubting question.

He did love her—every word he had spoken had revealed the truth to her—every time his boyish eyes had met hers she had guessed the secret he had never told her. The band of pride that had wrapped her heart since the day she left his rooms seemed suddenly to snap. She went round to Lena and, stooping, put an arm about her.

"Oh, don't cry," she said, pitifully. "Don't cry; I will go back and ask him to forgive me."

And these two women, who had been bitter rivals, wept together in each other's arms for the man they both loved.

Lena drove away from the Hillyers' without her dinner. Big Fred Hillyer questioned his wife in his slow, puzzled way—he did not at all understand what had been going on in the nursery. He looked very injured when she reached up to kiss his chin and told him, playfully, to mind his own business.

"Hang it all, isn't it my business?" he asked, injuredly. "Aren't I master of my own house?" It was a question he was never tired of asking, and one which he could never get satisfactorily answered.

He was more mystified than ever when his wife informed him that she and Miss Edgar were going out together, and that he must stay at home.

He stared blankly.

"What the deuce!" he began. "Where the deuce are you going?"

Mrs. Hillyer hesitated.

"We're going round to see Peter Constable," she said, slowly.

"What!"

His wife closed the door, which she had half opened, and came back to him.

"Miss Edgar is—well, her real name is Betty Dean," she told him. "And if Peter gets well, she'll marry him—see, you old silly?"

Hillyer sobered.

"Peter won't get well," he said, solemnly. "I looked in this evening on my way round, and they said he was sinking fast then."

(To be continued.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

THE TITANIC APPEALS.

An application was made in mail week to the Court of Appeal, London, that cases arising out of Titanic claims should be accelerated. Mr. Duke, K. C., said about 200 action were pending, and a speedy trial of the three appeals would tend to a great saving of money. It was arranged that the appeals should not be in the paper before November 10.

CARUSO IN BERLIN.

Americans were conspicuous in the Caruso "permiere" at the Royal Opera Berlin in mail week when the famous tenor opene dhis annual Berlin three-night stand in Aida. One of the Berlin comic papers hits off the situation aptly with a cartoon in which the singer is made to ejaculate: "Sacramento! If I were not the world's greatest tenor I would like to be its ticket speculator!" Caruso seets supplanted Canadian Pacific shares on the Berlin Bourse this week as the favovrite speculative issue.

THE NEGRO'S BRAIN.

Professor John Andrews, speaking to an audience of teachers at the London Day Training College said that, with one or two brilliant exceptions the American negroes seemed limited in their educational range. They made little progress in the higher branches of education, and many Americans who were afraid of over-educating the negro were very pleased that they could not be over-educated.

"NO OBJECTION."

At a luncheon given in honour of Mr. Herbert Samuel by the Pilgrims' Club, New York, the British Postmaster-General caused a laugh when he took occasion to deny Mrs. Pankhurst's boast that her admittance to the United States was a blow to the Liberal Government in England. "It was said," remarked Mr. Samuel, "that the Liberal Government hoped you would not extend your hospitality to the suffragette leader. That is not true, and, of course, if she wants to remain here we have no objection."

"RICHEST GOLDFIELDS."

Professor J. B. Harrison, director of science and agriculture in British Guiana, states that "there is not the slighest doubt that the Colony's goldfields are in all probability the largest undeveloped auriferous area in the world. There is evidence not only that they are the most extensive, but also in places among the richest." Despite the fact that the method employed for the extraction of the gold from the soil have hitherto been practically of the most primitive nature, between 1884 and the present date more than £8,000,000 worth of gold has been obtained.

THE DUKE'S NEW HOME.

Rideau Hall, the Canadian Viceregal residence, which has been undergoing renovation and enlargement during the absence of the Duke of Connaught, was ready for their Royal Highnesses on their arrival.

Forty-two rooms have been added to the residence. A feature of the re-decoration has been the carving of a huge coat-of-arms over the main entrance, 68 feet long and 14 feet high. It took fifty men three weeks to carve. The repairs will cost dol. 200,000 (£40,000). A warm welcome was given to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princes Patricia.

PATRIOTISM AND PRISON.

A curious conception of patriotic subscriptions is reported by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Tempe." The President of the Provincial Assembly called together some peasants near Krasnoie-Selo (the Imperial residence in the St. Petersburg district), explained the national need for a strong fleet of military aviions, and asked them to subscribe to the fund. They listened attentively, debated the matter among themselves, and then suggested that, instead of contributing money, they should each spend a few days in prison, their belief evidently being that the suggested subscription was in reality a fine.

THE OMAR CLUB.

The Omarians of the Omar Khayyam Club dined at Frascati's and celebrated their majority in mail week. Most of the founders who met 21 years ago to worship at the shrine of Omar and form a centre of his admirers were present at the dinner Mr. Huntly McCarthy, Mr. Edward Clodd, Mr. George Whale, Mr. Clement Shorter and Mr. Edmund Gosse. Other members of the club present were Mr. Arthur Hacker, who designed the menu for the occasion, Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. W. W. Jacobs, Mr. W. J. Locke, Mr. Henry Newbolt, Sir Robertson Nicoll, Mr. Arthur Ropes, Sir Francis Gould, Sir Robert Hudson, and Mr. Wilfred Whitten.

SEX OF CHILDREN.

Dr. Albert Abrams, of San Francisco, who is attending the convention of the American Association for the study of Spondylotherapy, has outlined experiments by which he has attempted to influence the sex of a child before it was born.

"Certain colours are known to have certain effects on the human system," said Dr. Abrams. "Red is known to be animating, blue to be pacifying, yellow to be neutral. I have proved that on certain persons purple has a revolting effect on the stomach.

"If it is possible to bring a certain colour to bear on the mother I believe that eventually we will be able to determine what the sex of the child will be. If red light can be focussed on her head, the male element will be stronger and the child will be of that sex. If blue be chosen, the quieting effect will result in the child being a girl.

"The only question is in bringing the influence of light to bear. The theory has been proved by experiments on plants."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND CRIME.

At Chester Assizes before Mr. Justice Bankes, Arthur Hyde and William Berry, youths, pleaded "Guilty" to burglaries, the last of which was at the residence of Lady Mabel Crossley, from whom articles valued at £150 were stolen. It was stated in evidence that Hyde possessed a complete set of house breaking implements, including a steel jemmy and an electric flash lamp, and had hidden six picklocks in a wood. When arrested he had a loaded revolver in each pocket and sixty-eight rounds of ammunition. Hyde's father told the judge that his son read a lot, and handed up a book containing illustrated plates. The judge examined the book, and said: "He gets this from the Altrincham Free Library, and we pay for it out of the rates. "Twenty-five Years of Detective Life!"

Hyde was sent to Borstal for three years and Berry was ordered on probation.

STORIES OF THE DAY.

WHISKY AND SODA MEMORIAL.

Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, told a story of the jungle when bidding goodbye to a number of officers newly appointed to Government services in India at an informal reception at the India Office.

"I remember hearing years ago in India story of a young subaltern who went alone on a shooting expedition away into the wilds country of the Malabar coast. The poor fellow was attacked by fever in the jungle, died, and was buried, and the people where he died felt themselves in no little difficulty as to how his spirit might be pacified and not haunt them.

"It was necessary, therefore, to place upon his grave something distinctively British, which would keep the spirit quiet. They were a hundred miles from any cantonment, but I was told that a small party of these simple folk went down to this cantonment and purchased a bottle of whisky, two bottles of soda-water, and a paper of cheroots, which they placed on the grave; and I was told that in spite of difficulties every year a party of them trotted down for the same purpose. Well, whisky and soda water are not things to be spurned at the proper time and place, still less cigars, but I should somehow wish that the concrete expression of our national genius had been in some respects different."

BETWEEN TRAINS.

"Irregular action" on our railway systems is commoner than people suppose (says the "Manchester Guardian")

In country districts the time "between trains" hangs heavily on the hands of the station officials, who often number two, a stationmaster and porter, and when the "line" adjoins a good salmon-fishing river peculiar temptations arise.

The booking office at a little station that I know (writes a correspondent) is also the local "parliament," and, incidentally, the tablet system is worked therefrom, and not from the signal box.

I remember once being in the booking office when a non-stop train was signalled. The stationmaster was a quarter of a mile off, with a salmon at the end of his line.

The porter was mowing grass on the railway bank, but all the necessary operations with respect to the "tablet" were most efficiently performed by the local coal agent, who was unloading a truck close to the line.

IRISH.

Home Rule has evidently as many lives as a Kilkenny cat (says the "Manchester Guardian"). Lord Derby at Accrington on Saturday said: "We have got at the next election to give the third and I hope the last, death-blow to Home Rule."

PARABLE OF THE RICH MAN.

The Rich Man died, and found himself in a luxurious smoking-room. He touched the bell, and a perfectly-trained flunkey brought him a wonderful cigar and the most delicious white wine he had ever tasted. He lazily noticed that the room had no windows, and he thought he would like a little fresh air. He passed into the next and equally magnifice room, and there, too, he found no windows.

By now he had a distinct desire for the open. In the third room also there were no windows. He began to walk faster. He wanted to see a cloud, although never in his life had he experienced such a desire. He started to run through rooms and rooms; there was no end to them. He grew frantic, and rushed headlong, as it seemed to him, for miles. At last he sank exhausted into a seat in a room papered in pale green, and hung with oil paintings by Royal Academicians framed in costly gold.

He rang an electric bell feverishly. Another perfect waiter appeared. "I want to go into the garden. Show me the way, quick." "Sorry, Sir, but it's against orders," was the respectful answer. "Against orders!!! What, isn't this Heaven?" "No, Sir!"—Lovat Fraser in the "Cambridge Magazine."

SOLDIERS' A. B. C.

This is an extract from the General Staff Notes issued by the new department at the War Office charged with the development of the air service:—

Troops on the move are far more easily seen than when they remain absolutely still.

MR. SHAW IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Shaw's predilection for a certain impish roguery got him into trouble at a Newcastle meeting. At a Home Rule election in the early days of the Labour movement (says the "Daily Citizen") he went to that town to commend to a meeting of Irish Nationalists the claims of a Socialist candidate against Mr. John (now Lord) Morley—no light task. The audience was vehement and unruly.

"I really don't understand what all this excitement is about," said Mr. Shaw jauntily to his countrymen. "I've been an Irishman all my life, and a Home Ruler, too. But there are many things which I consider more important than Home Rule,"

At this challenge, amounting almost to blasphemy in that particular gathering, there was an ominous and aggressive stir in the audience. "And what may they be?" demanded a voice from the gallery, in rich Irish brogue. "Oh, many things," repeated the speaker airily. "What about the nationalisation of paraffin oil!"

It was the last word he spoke that night.

SCHOLAR'S TOE.

Robinson Ellis, like other great scholars, was somewhat given to personal fancifulness (says the "Nation"). A friend, staying at an hotel will him caught one morning an especially alarmed expression on his face.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "There is something very wrong with my great toe," was the reply, "and the most serious thing about it is that there is nothing to see, and that I feel no pain whatever." A little later on, his friend found him exhibiting the mysteriously stricken member to his landlady.

LONDON'S CLERGYMAN MAYOR.

The new Mayor of Marylebone is the Rev. James A. Beaumont, incumbent of St. John's Church St. John's Wood. Mr. Beaumont is the third Mayor of the borough in holy orders. There have been clerical Mayors also of Westminster and Chelsea. As St. John's Church is without a parish, Mr. Beaumont points out that there is no danger of his neglecting his parishioners.

THE WEATHER.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Deesa (10th)	78·3	67·0	...	0·00
Jask	84·3	72·3	...	0·00
Muskat (10 h)	91·3	74·6	...	0·00
Multan	88·3	58·3	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	78·0	45·6	...	0·11
Lahore	85·0	51·7	...	0·00
Sirsa	84·3	53·5	...	0·00
Ambala	84·5	47·0	...	0·05
Delhi	85·5	57·8	...	0·00
Agra	87·0	60·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	87·4	55·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	85·6	58·0	...	0·01
Cawnpore	87·4	59·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	86·1	63·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	91·6	68·8	...	0·00
Karachi	85·0	71·8	...	0·00
Ajmer	90·1	64·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	92·2	59·1	...	0·00
Kotah	91·6	61·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	92·0	62·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	85·8	66·7	...	0·00
Veraval	90·6	67·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	93·1	57·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	90·0	60·8	...	0·00
Surat	94·9	62·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	95·6	64·2	...	0·00
Deesa	97·3	54·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	88·9	54·0	...	0·00
Indore	88·6	55·6	...	0·00
Jubulpore	84·3	50·3	...	0·00
Gaugor	85·8	59·6	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	82·1	52·4	...	0·00
Khandwa	90·7	55·1	...	0·00
Akola	91·2	58·0	...	0·00
Amraoti	88·8	64·3	...	0·00
Nagpur	88·1	57·3	...	0·00
BOMBAY	89·2	73·3	...	...
Ratnagiri	92·8	64·9	...	...
Mormugao	...	...	...	...
Karwar	86·7	65·0	...	...
Malegaon	90·4	54·1	...	...
Ahmednagar	86·1	51·0	...	...
Poona	88·0	55	...	...
Sholapur	87·8	59·1	...	0·00
Bijapur	86·2	55·3	...	0·00
Belgaum	83	55·5	...	0·00
Aurangabad	87·4	55·0	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·4	54·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	86·3	57·4	...	...
Mangalore	90·8	75·3	...	0·03
Calicut	89·3	70·1	...	2·60
Cochin	86·7	73·2	...	1·46
Colombo	84·5	76·5	0·08	5·87
Masulipatam	88·8	74·2	...	...
Bellary	87·0	62·3	...	...
Cuddapah	85·5	69·5	...	...
Madras	77·5	74·0	3·82	13·20
Bangalore	70·3	6 8	0·08	0·1
Coimbatore	76·9	67·8	0·15	1·00
Trichinopoly	78·6	70·3	0·19	4·37
Negapatam	80·7	73·2		21·75

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab:—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north. Minimum temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear, Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana; minimum temperature is above normal in Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture generally. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than normal at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded, humidity and minimum temperature are in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Bay of Bangal has almost filled up. Seas are going down on the south Coromandel Coast and cloud has decreased in the south of the Peninsula. Heavy rain has again been reported from Madras but light rain from Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.

Local rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 11th November 1913, was 30·126 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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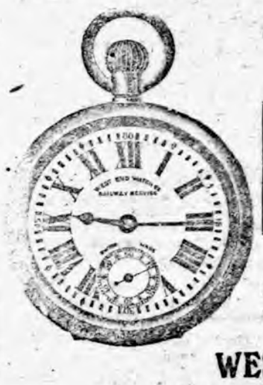

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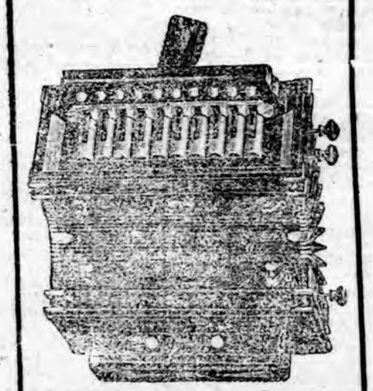

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

PROFESSOR STUART.

The late Professor Stuart was not, in the narrower sense of the word, a literary man; nevertheless his volume of "Reminiscences" is "excellent in parts," and tells the story of an imaginative boyhood passed amid such influences as had he not been absolutely predestined for a practical life, might well have set him out on the career of letters. The presiding deities of that period of his life says the "Manchester Guardian" were his mother and grandmother both immensely well read women, both of great intellectual ardour, who surrounded him with an atmosphere of poetry and instilled into him all that they knew of the best of the literature of England. The mother was the more gentle of the two. She taught her son to read from the "Tales of a Grandfather" familiarised him with the "Pilgrim's Progress," and initiated him into the poetry of Campbell, Moore, Scott and Byron. In her youth she had had the run of Godwin's library when the sage was writing "Caleb Williams," and her son claims for her that she had read "practically every printed English poem" and could "repeat most of them."

A ROMAN MATRON.

The grandmother was a matron of somewhat the Roman type and her literary tastes, though equally strong, were different in quality. She saw nothing in Tennyson, could not away with Wordsworth, and thought "Lolla Rookh" twaddle even in those days. She liked Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson, however, and her chief favourites were Dryden and Pope. She read to young Stuart their translations of Homer and Virgil, Rowe's of the "Pharsalia," took him through Lemprieres "Classical Dictionary," Buffon's "Natural History," the novels of Scott and Marryat, and a host of other authors. She had seen something of literary society herself in her youth. She had met Shelley, Coleridge, Charles and Mary Lamb, and Lord Brougham and once she met Dickens, then a young man unknown to fame. "To amuse the company he gave several semi-dramatic recitations, and one of them was about a gentleman who had taken tickets for the theatre for his four children, and wasdriving with them to the theatre in a 'bus. Dickens gave the conversation between the bus-conductor and this gentleman, and the various people taken up by the way. When they arrived at the theatre, horrible to tell, the gentlemen found he had left the tickets behind. 'Oh! buy other tickets for them,' cried Mr. Rowbotham, who was one of the company and had been listening with rapt attention to the story—a great tribute to Dickens's dramatic power. It was impossible for a boy, however strong his bent in another direction, to be absolutely irresponsive to influences such as these, and presently we find him making verse translations from Anacreon and Horace throwing into metrical form his grandmother's paraphrases of Uhland, and even rhyming his own fancies. Business soon called, however, and whatever literature may have lost by it, the public life of England gained a man of lofty public spirit and fine ethical fibre.

ELIZABETHAN ROGUES.

An interesting announcement of the Oxford University Press is Mr. Frank Aydelotte's "Elizabethan Rogues and Vagabonds and their Representation in Contemporary Literature." Your stout citizen however honest himself, has an odd curiosity after the doings and endings of thieves and pickpockets their fraternities, their kitchens, and their cant. There are readers who linger lovingly over the pages of "Oliver Twist" that tell us of Jew Fagen and his acolytes, and over the picture of the dark Alsatia of London in "The Fortunes of Nigel," while Defoe's "Life of Colonel Jack" tells a vivid tale of the horde of boy-pickpockets who passed their nights in the warm ashes of the glasshouse and by day sallied out to places of public resort to follow their calling. The Elizabethan age was rich in rogues and vagabonds, and not only so but in books about them. There are Dekker's "Bellman of London" and "Lanthorn and Candle-light," Awdeley's "Fraternity of Vagabonds," The Groundwork of Coney catching," and Harman's "Caveat or warning for Common Cursitors, vulgarly called Vagbonds and others. Six years ago Professor Gollanez issued in his "Shakspere Library" a volume on the subject, but it was limited to the time of Shakspere's youth.

AN AUSTEN REVIVAL.

It sometimes happens that there is a revival of interest in some classic simultaneously in widely different quarters, so that the works of a writer who may have been dead for centuries becomes as much a current topic in literary circles as the latest book by the popular novelist of the day. Something of that sort has happened to Jane Austen just now. Three different causes have reawakened interest in her, so that once more she is very much "in the air." For one thing Mr. Paul Elmer More has contributed a "Shelburne" essay on her to the current number of his paper, the New York "Nation." Now Mr. More never troubles himself to take up his pen unless to speak to some purpose and he has something fresh to say even on so trite a subject as Miss Austen's satire. He distinguishes it from the indignant irony of Swift with misanthropy beneath it, and from the genial satire of Addison laughing in his armchair, and defines it as "the biting but jealous sarcasm that the members of a close-knit family indulge in among themselves in assurance of privacy." Moreover, he notes that when it becomes satire of another sort it is when Miss Austen is attacking elements in that romantic movement which she instinctively felt to be inimical to her literary ideals. Thus in "Northanger Abbey" she satirises the Mrs. Radcliffe phase of romance, in "Sense and Sensibility" the sentimental phase, while she proves herself very little in sympathy with the romantic love of Nature. This is excellent, yet a critic who cannot write an essay on the matter-of-fact Jane Austen without dragging in such names as those of Leiberitz, St. Thomas Aquinas and Spinoza is worthy of exhibition in a museum of curiosities.

REPETITIONS.

Further, the eminent position assigned to the novelist by Mr. Saintsbury in his latest book has put certain reviewers in both hemispheres upon discussing the work of the incomparable Jane. Every reader of Mr. Saintsbury knew to what pride of place he would raise her. "Scott and Jane Austen" are a couple who wandered through his pages hand in hand, and that not only because both produced excellent fiction but because they did so by the exercise of methods which they transmitted to their successors, so that the one is the progenitor of the modern romance and the other the progenitrix of the modern novel. Some of Mr. Saintsbury's contentions are disputable, and, notably, Miss Austen's freedom from "repetitions" is only relative. Due to the limited sphere to which she confined herself, some readers are conscious of a certain sameness throughout her work, and one has heard the sweeping assertion that "he who has read one of her novels has read all her novels." Such readers are much to be condoled with, but if there are not repetitions of characters there are repetitions of the grouping of characters in situations, and the expedient of helping on the plot by making one of the characters fall ill at someone else's house is employed three times.

ANOTHER NEW VOLUME.

Finally, the issue of a new good member of the "English Men of letters" series is always a welcome event, and the volume on "Jane Austen" which Canon Beeching did not write has just been written by Mr. F. Warre Cornish. It utilises the additional light thrown upon the life of the authoress of "Pride and Prejudice" by the Messrs. Austen Leigh, and, both for this reason and because it affords ampler space for the analysis and comment upon the the novels completely supersedes Goldwin Smith's excellent but not faultless monograph, and forms as handy a manual to Miss Austen's works as one could wish.

NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

AN OPENING FOR THE EDUCATED GIRL.

Among modern professions for women, says a London Contemporary, is that of visiting demonstrator for a gas company. Not everyone can get the best out of a gas cooking stove, and the big companies have found that it pays them to have an advisory staff, who visit thousands of houses every year and show exactly how the stoves should be used. Each demonstrator has her own district, and she makes about 50 visits a week. Before she calls a letter is sent saying when she may be expected.

It is fairly pleasant work, but it is as well to have a sense of humour. There are women who resent the suggestion that they can possibly have anything to learn about a gas cooker, and there are of course cooks who look upon such a visit as impertinence. But the great majority are glad to see the demonstrator.

For this work a girl is expected to be well educated, tactful and to speak some language besides English. In a few years she may be put in charge of the advisory department of a country branch, or may be sent abroad. One demonstrator has just gone out to Buenos Ayres.

She does not have to canvass in any way. All she has to do is show the mistress or the cook how the stove should be used to get the best results. She is not expected actually to cook anything, but if something happens to be in the oven she will probably show how it should be done.

The Gas Light and Coke Company have now 16 lady demonstrators, and already they have visited 60,000 kitchens in London. They go to the cottage as well as to the mansion, to East End tenements and to West End flats. Between them they can speak about half-a-dozen languages, and one is fluent even in Russian. Only occasionally does an interpreter have to be engaged.

MISTRESSES OF TACT.

Miss Edden, head of the advisory staff of the Gas Light and Coke and Company, thinks there is a good opening for gentlewomen. "Only women of good education," she said "are suitable for the work. It is almost essential to be able to speak either French or German, and it is necessary to have much tact—to say nothing of a charming personality. Few people use a gas cooker quiet properly. Often the cook makes the very worst of it, and then blames the stove. In such a case the demonstrator has to give advice carefully.

WORK THAT INTERESTS.

Mrs. Charles Marshall, a lecturer on domestic matters, who makes thousands of visits on behalf of another gas company in a year, thoroughly recommends the work. "It is very interesting," she said. "People are generally glad to see you, and if one is not received very well—one can laugh about it. One can do a good deal to improve cooking by giving hints in a tactful way, and the work is far more enjoyable and healthy than sitting in an office."

Another demonstrator—a girl who gave the impression of having some straight from Girton and the golf links—was very light-hearted about it. She said that she found the work a most entertaining way of earning pocket money.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN BETROTHAL.

It is announced that a marriage has been arranged between Fraulein Marie Annevon Friedlander-Fuld. The sole heiress to a fortune estimated at £5,000,000, who is aged twenty-one and Mr. John Freeman Milford fourth son of Lord Redesdale who is aged twenty-nine. Herr von Friedlander-Fuld, the father of the heiress, is known as the "Coal King" of Berlin. He was the son of a Jewish coal merchant, and his wife was the daughter of a Jewish banker of Amsterdam. Both were converted to Christianity in 1906. The heiress who is an accomplished linguist and a good horse-woman, was reported a year ago to be betrothed to a cousin of the Czar, Prince Alexander Romanowsky, but the betrothal it is said was cancelled at the Czar's wish as the parents of the heiress are of Jewish origin.

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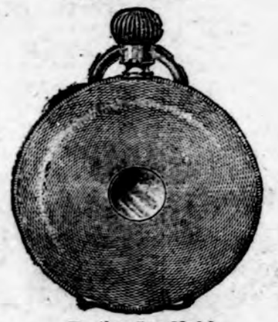

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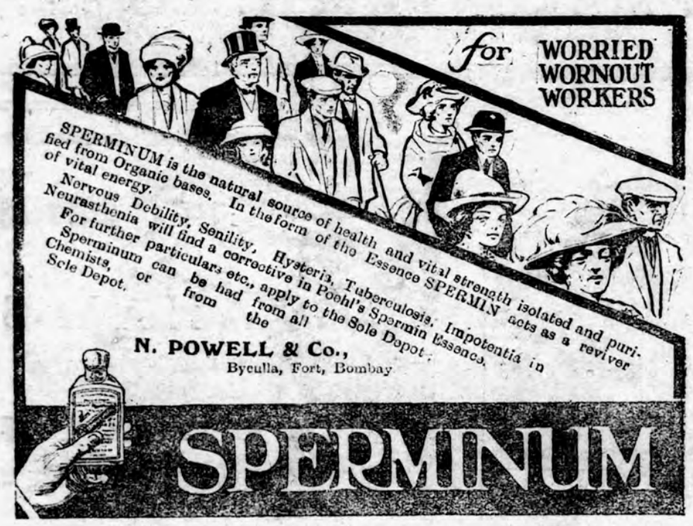
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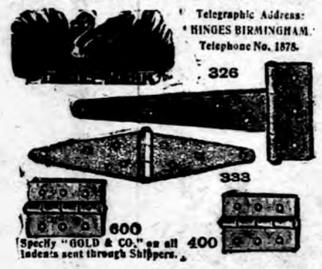

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